

7 B 9

THE
Symptoms, Nature, Cause,
AND
CURE

OF A
GONORRHOEA.
By William Cockburn, M.D. &c.

Nemo autem reperitur, qui in rebus ipsis, et Experi-
entia, Moram fecerit Legitimam.
Verul. Org. novi Praef.

L O N D O N :

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AND

THE
CUR
E



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 duced me to communicate my
 Thoughts on this Subject to
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 way as may be the most
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 Nature and Method of Cure
 without exciting violent Passions

PREFACE.

designed to inform the Youth
 with Impure Notions that to
 assist them with sufficient Re-
 medies against the Disease; and



THE Imperfections I have
 observed in all the
 Accounts of a Gonorr-
 rhœa hitberto publi-
 shed, and the Indecent and al-
 most Obscene Manner of descri-

bing this Distemper, have induced me to communicate my Thoughts on this Subject to the Publick; which I will endeavour to do in such a way as may lead the Readers into a true Knowledge of its Nature and Method of Cure without exciting vicious Inclinations; whereas most Treatises, of late, seem rather designed to inflame the Youth with Impure Notions than to assist them with sufficient Remedies against the Disease; and the Corruption conveyed to the Imagination by such Books is more pernicious, than the Contagion received by the Distemper.

But

The PREFACE.

But as both these Faults may be avoided by a better Account of a Gonorrhœa, which shall expose its Danger, and inform the Judgment, without polluting the Mind; I cannot doubt of a favourable Reception to this Undertaking.

The Defects, indeed, and Insufficiency of former Writers are best known to Physicians, who not only lament but long to have them supplied. I shall not presume to mention all the particular Errors in a short Preface, since they will fully appear in the Tenor of this Discourse. It is sufficient to observe, in general,

The PREFACE.

neral, that the Terms in common use are Obscure, the Descriptions misapplied; scarce one Symptom is explained, and the Disease it self is so little Known that it is mis-called by the Name of One of its Symptoms. We cannot wonder therefore, that more proper Indications of its Cure are not formed, since its Nature is so little understood, and the Ways by which it goes off so little known; upon which Account the Event of the Distemper is always Doubtful, and often Fatal.

Now all these Mistakes are not only made manifest, but redressed in the following Discourse;

The PREFACE.

course ; and New Medicines as well as New Methods are invented, whereby the worst Effects of a Gonorrhœa are remedied in the shortest Time, without any Pain, and with the greatest Certainty.

I have purposely avoided saying any thing of the Beginning of this Disease, or its late Appearance in the World ; judging it far more useful to explain its Nature and Method of Cure, than to treat of Matters encompassed with so great Uncertainty. And therefore I conclude with (a) Eudoxus in Fernelius.

(a) Abdit. rerum Cautis Cap. xiv. Lib. 11.

The PREFACE.

Fernelius De Origine haud
magna Contentione decertem,
sed de illius Causa, de vi &
Natura, ex qua Curandi ratio
omnis ducenda.

I have purposely avoided
saying any thing of the
~~beginning of this Disease~~
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tainty. And therefore I con-
clude with (a) Fernelius.

THE



is attended with the same symptoms;
to that it soon was distinguished by
NATURE, CAUSE, &c.

OF A

Virulent Gonorrhœa.

CHAP. I.

**The Description of a
Gonorrhœa.**



THE Venereal Disease
that has appeared in
these latter Ages, re-
sembles so much ano-
ther Distemper, which
is plainly described in the Scrip-
B tures

Why the
Venereal
Disease is
called a
Gonorrhœa

The Description

tures, (1) that are far more early than any Record of Physick, that it is called by its Name a *Gonorrhœa*. But it differs from it in this, that it is *infectious*, and *communicable* by either of the Sexes to the other; as also that it is attended with many dire Symptoms; so that it soon was distinguished by the Appellation of a *Filthy* or *Virulent* *Gonorrhœa*.

Its Description.

This *Virulent Gonorrhœa* shows itself by an Efflux of a *whitish, yellow, or green Liquor*, that is made constantly out of the *Penis* with and without an *Erection* of that Member: As also from the *Vagina* of a *Woman*, without any *Sense* of *Pleasure*, in either of the Sexes. The *Quantity* of this *Liquor* runs out much the same, whether the infected People are *asleep* or *awake*.

In a little time, this *Virulent Liquor* *Corrodes* the *Passages* of the *Penis* and *Vagina*; it runs over; and excites so great a *Sharpness* in making *Water*; that many *Physicians*, at first, suspected rather the *Stone* in the *Bladder*,

(1) Levit. xv. 2, 3, 4, 5.

of a Gonorrhoea.

3

Bladder, than any Exulceration in these Passages: Till further Experience taught them, how to distinguish these Diseases by Symptoms they found, afterwards, peculiar to each of the Distempers.

The Corrosion of the Urethra is often attended with a binding Pain, which Men in this Condition feel, when their Penis is erected, and gives them such a Sensation, as if that Member was strongly compressed, and bound hard round with a Cord. This Corroding Liquor, that exulcerates the Vagina and Urethra, more or less affects other Parts it passes over, and so frets the Top of the Glans, and Frænum, that an Ugly Opening is made at the End of the Urethra, and the Glans is drawn down towards the Perinæum.

The corrupted Matter seizing the Glans and Prepuce, in time of Coition, or afterwards during the Sharpness of the Running, produces an hard and crusty Scab, which is more flat on the Foreskin than on the Glans: Which Sore, from its resemblance to a Cancer, is by the French

The Description

and Us, called a *Chancere*. These Chancres, whether they be on the Glans or Prepuce, commonly produce such a *Thickness* of the Foreskin as renders it immovable, and makes it either Contract over the Glans like a Purse, so that it cannot uncover it: Or else the Foreskin sticks so close, and choaks the Neck, that it cannot be brought over to cover the Glans. The first Affection is called a *Phimosis* by the Greeks, and the other a *Periphimosis*: Which being very proper Terms are retained by the Latin, and Modern Authors who write on this Subject.

Thin Bladders, full of a clear and pellucid Water, are sometimes found on the Foreskin; which, on account of their Transplendency, take the Name of *Crystallins*: They being thought, in this, to resemble Crystal.

In Women also, the Acrimonious Liquor that flows from the Vagina does, in like manner, irritate and affect its *Sphincter*, and fleshy Parts over which it runs; and produces,
in

of a Gonorrhœa.

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in them, an *Inflammation*, a *Scalding*, *sharp Pain in Urining*, *hard and crusty Scabs*, or *Chankers*.

But this Sex being often affected with another Disease, the *Whites*; which resemble the Gonorrhœa very much, in their Substance, Colour, and Sharpness of Urin; it is as hard a matter, as it is useful, for Physicians, to distinguish well between these Distempers: Their Consequences, and perhaps their Cure, being widely different. This difficulty has been so great, as to exceed the Diligence of Observation; but I hope to explain it, in the following Discourse.

The
Whites
and Go-
norrhœa,

It plainly follows, from the fore-mentioned Account, that the Matter of a Virulent Gonorrhœa is, either, a *Corruption* of Seed; as all Ancient Physicians supposed, and the greatest part of the Modern believe: Or else, it must be *Pus*, *Matter*, or *Quittor* bred in some place, where the communicated Cause can operate. Or it must be a Corruption of some *Liquors naturally prepared*, and separated in such Places; or the Matter of an

Several
Hypothe-
ses alleag-
ed to ex-
plain it.

B 3

Ulcer

Ulcer joined with this. Now in order to discover, which of all these this Matter of a Gonorrhoea may be; as also what Places there are, which are exulcerated, or may otherwise contribute to this supply; or how the Contagion may afterwards spread from the Place first affected; it is necessary to give some general Account of the Parts, where this Distemper may possibly be situated: It being reasonable to think, that we may remove such Difficulties, by knowing the Frame, the Use of, and Passage to them. Because if some supposed Parts are not capable to give this Supply; or others, that might give it, cannot be reached by the Contagion, especially at the beginning: It is manifest they do not furnish the Matter of the Running, howsoever promising they may be. And such Parts must be found, that can both furnish the Matter, and are near enough to be infected. Wherefore our next step shall be, to give an Account of the Parts, and that with all possible Modesty.

7
C H A P. II.

*Of all the Parts supposed
to be concerned as the
Seat of a Gonorrhœa.*

AS we are directed in this Inquiry, by the mentioned Suppositions we find Authors have made; it would be necessary, to describe the outward Parts of Generation, and those for making the Seed and carrying it off. But as there is none, that can have the least Interest in this Inquiry, who wants any Information, about the outward Figure of the Parts of Generation in both Sexes; I will insist more particularly on their inward Structure: Which are not so obvious, and yet give great Light in the present Discovery.

Among them, the *Vagina* of Women is particularly to be considered; because it may have a greater Concern

The
Vagina.

cern in the Course of this Disease, than it is generally believed to have. It is made capacious enough, for admitting the Penis of a Man, and excluding the Foetus, in every Woman fit for Generation; tho' the Cavity of their Womb is ever so Narrow. Its *inward* Substance is *Nervous*; its *outward*, a *loose* Membrane, with some *fleshy* *Fibres* running along it.

Openings
into the
Vagina.

There are many small *Canals* found in the Vagina; but the most, and the largest, about its lower Parts; where the Urinary Passage opens into it. Out of these *Canals* flows a quantity of *slimy* *Serum*, sufficient to moisten these Parts, and to defend them from the Acrimony of the Urine: Which Liquor darts, abundantly, out of the Pudenda, in time of Coition; and was commonly reputed the Seed of a Woman: but without any good Reason.

The Excretory Ducts of the little *Glands* that lie between the *Sphincter* of the *Urethra*, and the inner Membrane of the *Vagina* have been longest known, and are called the *Lacuna*, and the rest equally deserve the same Name.

The

Parts Affected.

9

The Vagina has a sort of Sphincter Muscle; which, being situated a little lower than the Clitoris, serves to contract its Opening.

This Description of the Composition, Form, and Use of the Vagina, seems to be sufficient for the present purpose, and I need only to mention the *Lips*, *Nympha*, and *Clitoris*, for to explain the Symptoms that affect them, in the course of this Disease: It being improper to say more on this Subject, than what necessity requires. I shall only observe, that all the use of dilating Instruments in the Practice of Midwifry, is in respect to this Sphincter Muscle only; which cannot be of any use for dilating the Womb, and the Vagina wants no such dilatation. But as their Practice is not only useless, but dangerous, I shall forbear saying more of them at present: Especially that Shops of Artisans might supply us with many; if they were found to be of any real Use.

Dilating
Instru-
ments a
Deceit.

Next let us describe the Parts of Generation in Men, that are supposed to be first and chiefly affected in a Gonorrhœa: And because
some

some suppose the Virulent Liquor to flow from the Prostate and Seed-bladders, through the Urethra; we will more particularly observe, what appears in Dissecting those Parts.

The Prepuce.

The Parts of the Penis commonly affected in the Course of the Distemper are the Prepuce, Frænum, Glans, and Urethra. The Foreskin is composed of a doubling of the Skin of the Penis; and is easily pushed backwards, and as easily returns forwards by its natural Structure, and the help of the Frænum. Its Use, is to cover the Glans; and thereby, to preserve the exquisit Sense of Feeling in that Part.

The Frænum.

The Frænum is nothing else, but the outward Membrane of the Glans, which is double in this Part; in which there is a Cavity, wherein this Ligament moves.

The Glans.

The Glans is the most extreme Part of the Penis, and has an exquisite Sense. Its beginning is thicker than the Part of the Penis it joins; but it is thinner and sharper at its end. Its Membranes are thin and tender; because of the extraordinary

dinary Sense of Feeling designed in that Part. It has many Glands, that separate a Liquor which moistens it, and makes the Prepuce slip over it more easily. Some of this Liquor is also separated in the Glands, at the end of the Penis, called *Oo-rifera*.

The curious internal Structure of the Penis, and of the Cavernous Bodies, of which it is composed, would deserve our particular Consideration; did not our proposed Brevity oblige us to leave it, as seeming less able to furnish a Supply for the Matter of a Gonorrhœa than some other Parts, on which we must dwell a little longer. And therefore, we hasten to view the Channel through which the Seed and Urine pass; and is undoubtedly the Pipe through which the Contagion of a Gonorrhœa is conveyed.

The Urethra lyes under the Nerveo-spongy Bodies, or rather a little between them. It has Two Membranes, which are thin, and streightly wove. The outward Membrane covers the outward Part of the Urethra,

Urethra, and the inward of the Fore-skin. The inward provides only the inside of that Channel. These Two Membranes leave a space between them, which is of a spongy Substance, and is filled with Glands. This spongy Substance is of the Nature of the Nerveo-spongy Bodies, and may be blown up by blowing into either of them. The Urethra becomes thicker and more compact, the further it goes toward the Glans; and at last, still thickening, vanishes into its Substance.

Its Openings.

There are several Openings into the Urethra: One about the beginning of the Glans, which is very considerable. It appears on that Part of the Urethra, which is towards the Nerveo-spongy Bodies; and a whitish and viscid Liquor may be squeezed out of it. Several Excretory Ducts from Monsieur *Littre's* Gland pierce, likewise the inner Membrane of the Urethra; which throw into this Canal, the Liquor the Gland filters. This Liquor is mucilaginous, and, by consequence, very fit to besmear the Urethra. The
Liquor

Liquor secreted at Mr. Cowper's Glands, whose Excretory Ducts soon join and run in one Pipe among the spongy Body of the Urethra, at last pierces its inner Membrane, and sheds a Liquor of the same sort: For it is certain, nothing can be discharged out of their Duct in time of Erection; so that its Liquor does not conduce to Generation, but to the defending the Urethra from the sharpness of the Seed and Urine.

Our next View shall be of the *Prostata*, *Caruncles*, *Caput Galli*, and *Vesiculae Seminales*. The last are a Membranous Substance, and which are situated at one side, on the back Part of the Bladder of the Urine, towards its lower end; they are firmly ty'd to the Neck of it, and to several of the Neighbouring Parts. Their inner Cavity is wider in some Places than in other, and so Cells are formed in them, which communicate among themselves; for by blowing up one of them you blow up the rest. The *Vesiculae* terminate every where, in a small Duct; which is inserted into the back Part of the Urethra, about

*Vesiculae
Seminales*

Caput
Galli.

Caruncles

about
the
Bladder

Prostate.

about an Inch below the Neck of the Bladder. At each Orifice of these Ducts, there appears a Partition, which hinders the Seed, pressed out at any of these Orifices, to recoil and strike against any of the other. This Part is called the *Caput Galli*, and through his Eyes (the mentioned Orifices) the Seed is driven into the Urethra. At each Mouth of the Seed-Bladders is placed a small *Caruncle*; which, serving the Design of Valves, prevents a constant Efflux of Seed into the Urethra. But these Caruncles are thrown off with the Seed, and by the same Power that expells it. Yet, they quickly replace themselves after the Discharge,

At the Root of the Urethra, immediately under the Neck of the Bladder, are Two globular Bodies, called the *Prostate*; whose uppermost Part is broad; their under Oval. The bigness of both (for they are not far asunder) is of a large Walnut; in Salacious People, but of a small Walnut; only, in Aged People, and such as have not been given to Venery. Their Substance is Glandular. Out

of

of their Ducts, the Number whereof is reputed to be uncertain, flows a white Liquor, very like Seed; which may be had by pressing the Prostate. These Excretory Ducts of the Prostate discharge themselves into the Urethra; some of them higher up, and some lower than the Caput Galli, but, commonly, more sideways than do the Orifices of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. De Graaf does not remember, that ever he found fewer than Ten of these Excretory Ducts in a Man: But he has discover'd Ninety or more in a Dog, at each of whose Orifices there was placed its proper Caruncle.

Mr. Littre will not allow the Prostate to be Two Glands, but One only: its Substance being continuous and undivided, as he has shewn the Royal Academy in July 1700. He says, it resembles a small Heart, whose Base is towards the Bladder. His Prostate is covered with muscular Fibres, and is composed of Twelve little Bags, whose Cavities have no communication, and which terminate in the Canal of the Urethra, about the

the Verumontanum, by as many small Pipes, of the bigness of a Hog's Bristle. There is a number of little Glands, in each of those Bags, whose excretory Ducts (each of which have a Sphincter at their ending) open into the Cavity of the Bags, and deposite a Liquor therein, as in so many Basins or Reservatories.

But whether this be Two Glands, or but One; Mr. Littré agrees with all other Anatomists in Substance; and as the Liquor of the Prostata, its Excretory Ducts, and Valves are on all Hands agreed to, and serve the Purpose of our present Inquiry; this recital will sufficiently assist our subsequent Reasoning.

Yet as this Description has been made of every Part that separates, or contains any Liquor; with a View to the Matter of a Gonorrhœa; and some People think *Pus* the Substance of that Matter: It will be necessary to describe the fleshy, or muscular Parts, because they best furnish a *Pus*, in order to be satisfy'd whether a Gonorrhœa can corrupt these Parts, and produce this Matter out of them.

Authors

Authors disagreeing in the Number of Muscles that go to the Penis, they being easily divided; I will rather consider their Origin and Insertion, than their Number; the former being more necessary to shew the Capacity of their being affected by the Matter of a Gonorrhœa. Some reckon Three Pair of these Muscles; others, leaving out the *Transversales*, will only allow of Two Pair; And Mr. *Littre* will have but Five single Muscles. However, as all of them either arise from the *Ischium*, or *Anus*; and terminate in the *Cavernous Bodies*, or in the *Urethra* at the lower Part of the *Penis*, and end about its side; they do not seem very liable to be affected, in the time of a Gonorrhœa. Mr. *Littre* observes more particularly that, in many Subjects, some muscular Fibres proceed from the forepart of each *Acceleratory Muscle*, and end in the *Foreskin*; after they have run along the side of the *Penis*: By which means it is drawn towards the Root of the *Penis*, in time of Coition, and making Water, as often as these Fibres are

C Contracted.

Contracted. This Account of the Parts being premised; let us proceed in our Inquiry, *Where the first beginning of a Gonorrhœa may be? What the Affection of the Parts which are its Seat? As also what may be its Productive Cause?*

CHAP. III.

The Prostatæ, Seed-Bladders, or Parts beyond them are not the Original Seat of a Gonorrhœa.

BY the anatomical Descriptions, we have given, it would appear at first; that either the *Prostatæ*, or *Seed-Bladders*, are the fittest Parts for supplying the Liquor, which flows in a Gonorrhœa: And that, therefore, they might be reckoned the Original Seat of that Disease; did not several unanswerable Objections lie against them, which seem to render it

it impossible that these can be the Parts first Infected. For since it is acknowledged, on all Hands, that this Distemper arises from a contagious Liquor flowing from the infecting Person; it can never be understood, how such a Liquor should arrive at Places so Remote from the opening of the Urethra: Because this only being the Quantity of Liquor that the Urethra meets with, it must be very small, and its Velocity inconsiderable: there being neither *Muscle*, nor *Valve*, nor any other Machine alledged, that can throw it to such a distance.

The Pro-
statæ are
too Re-
mote.

Moreover the Velocity of the Parts of this Matter being inconsiderable, as also their Bulk; the Quantity of their Motion must be next to nothing, as was just now observed. But if the Quantity of Motion was vastly greater than is supposed, the Difficulty and Impossibility should still continue to be the same: But especially, if we consider, that the Canal it is to pass through, is become straiter than ordinary. For the Penis being harder by its Erection, and

The In-
fecting
Matter is
not endu-
ed with a
sufficient
Quantity
of Motion

both of them by inflating its Cavernous Bodies. But the Urethra lying under, and somewhat between these Nerveo-spongy Bodies, and being Membranous, must be very much compressed by them; or is narrower; and therefore the Passage to the Venereal Contagion, by the Urethra, is more Difficult. This straitness of the Urethra is very manifest, and sensible, when the Seed, or Urine are expelled in such a time of Erection. Besides; the narrowness of the Urethra is still greater, by the like Inflation of its Nerveo-spongy Substance; whereby the Urethra is really squeezed together on all sides, and the inward Surfaces of the Membranous Canal are strongly pressed together, so that no Liquor can be driven thro' it, that is impelled with a less force than that which expels the Seed or Urine. And therefore, a Liquor with little or no impulsive Force, cannot enter the Urethra at that time, especially where it is thus strongly compressed.

The Infectious Matter cannot make a

But let us suppose in the next Place, that this Contagious Liquor is conveyed to the Prostatæ, and operates

rates there as the Abettors of this Opinion fancy it does; notwithstanding of this manifest Impossibility to the contrary; yet it will appear if it really had the Effects they say it has, it must have a great deal more than they themselves will allow of. For according to *de Blegny*, as it will hereafter appear, the Caruncles which are at each of the Mouths of the Seed Bladders, must be corroded by this Contagious Liquor, before the Seed can be corrupted by it, or an Efflux of it occasioned. And as for the Prostatæ we found their Ducts so small, that their Number is uncertain, and the Liquor contained in them must be exprest by some external Force. Now as there is no Operation of this kind supposed from the Venereal Infection, it is very manifest no Gonorrhœa could happen, however their Liquor might be corrupted. But if it were supposed that the Caruncles of the Seed Bladders, and the Ducts of the Prostatæ were now corroded, in order to produce this Efflux of corrupted Matter; the Gonorrhœa should, in that case, be uncure-

Gonorrhœa
if it did
reach the
Prostatæ,
&c.

ble; since the mentioned Loss is never to be repaired. And therefore as this Supposition is inconsistent with daily Experience; we may safely conclude; that there is no Corrosion of this; nor any Gonorrhoea generated on any such Account: And therefore if this Infectious Liquor could reach the Seed Bladders and Prostate, it has no such Effect as is alledged.

The
common
Cause of
the Infe-
ction is
Absurd.

Some indeed, without any tolerable ground, have imagin'd; that these parts are not Corroded, but such an Efflux may be made by some fanciful Fermentation, arising from a mixture of this Infectious Liquor, with the Seed and Liquor of the Prostate: But as that plainly contradicts the Anatomical Account, given in the foregoing Chapter; the whole Hypothesis must pass as some specious Fancy, that has no Foundation in Nature.

By what has been said it may reasonably be believed, that the Seed Bladders and the Prostate cannot be reached by the Contagious Liquor that causes a Gonorrhoea; because neither the Liquor has sufficient Velocity given it for that purpose, nor are

are the Effects suitable to the Operation it is supposed to have in these parts. But the next Arguments to be adduced are more *a Posteriori*; shewing by Experiments, that most commonly no Liquor is derived from the Prostata, while a Person is ill of a Gonorrhœa: And as these Experiments have been mentioned, some years ago, by a late Author: (a) it will be doing right to him to recite them in his own Words. His first Argument I shall but hint; for though to me it is very convincing, yet it only proves that there are Ulcers in the Urethra; which in process of time, occasion the Excrescences found in it: but as that is granted on all hands, tho' the Patrons of a Gonorrhœa in the Prostata, alledge they are the Consequences of the Acrimonious Liquor, flowing from them down the Urethra, and not the Original seat of the Distemper; I shall not insist on this Argument, but leave it to have its force, after the other two that are to be produced.

Experiments confirming the foregoing Arguments.

C 4

His

(a) *Sea Diseases.* p. 237.

His next Experiment is taken from the common practice of Injections: for as they stop a Gonorrhœa, their Liquor must have been applyed to the part Affected; which is impossible, if we suppose the Prostate, or parts beyond them, the Seat of it. Let it be Remembred (says he) that our Anatomy teaches us of a Valve placed at the end of the Urd to prevent any Regurgitation of the Urine: And in the second Place, that Runnings may be stopd by Injections, whatever Misfortune such a stoppage may bring to the Patient. Now these Injections are full of gross & thick Liquor as our Urine, and this Valve hindring the repassing of the Urine, we may conclude that it will hinder the passing that way, any Body that is not more fluid than Urine. And therefore since we find that a Running is stopd by an Injection, which cannot get out of the Penis; we may be persuaded, that it is in the Penis it has its Effects, and if so, then it is from the Penis the supply of the Running is had; which was to be proved, against the common Hypothesis.

Another

Another very easy Experiment may be made, most proper to determine the Difficulty under our Consideration; whereby it will appear, that in time of a Gonorrhœa, there is not any of that Matter sent from the Prostata, or Parts beyond them. For, if the Urethra is comprest about the middle of the Penis and we squeeze the Corruption contained in the Length, forward out of the Glans; and afterwards, we begin to press the Penis from towards the Pubis along to the Nut, we shall not be able to squeeze out any more Corruption by the second Expression. And therefore it is evident, that the Corruption first expressed, was not driven forward by any Matter, flowing from the Prostata to the Place where we begun to squeeze; a fact altogether inconsistent with the Supposition of a Liquor being propagated from the Prostata: For on that Supposition, the whole Duct of the Urethra, from thence to the Nut, must be filled with corrupted Matter, which is contrary to this Experiment. Wherefore there comes not any Matter from the Prostata, or
their

their Vicinity in time of a Gonorrhoea; and by Consequence, its Seat is not in any of these Parts.

Objection. But, to this Experiment, some have Objected; that as the Running is equally out of the Penis when pendulous or erected; in that pendulous State it runs down a Declivity; and therefore it may be possible, that we may squeeze out Corruption, as is shewn by the Experiment; but we must not conclude, that the Running does not come from the Prostate.

Answered

Now these different States of the Penis making no alteration, they may be taken in any Circumstance that favours most the Objection: Let it be supposed that a Liquor runs in a Canal, not only inclined, but perpendicularly erected; the Efflux of the Liquor may be quicker on that Account, but the whole Passage must contain Liquor from the Fountain-Head to the Place of its Efflux; the Parts of it that run out, being propelled by those that are next after them, on to their Origin. And therefore, as the Fact of the Experiment

is

is not, nor cannot be called in Question; the Conclusion made from thence, that there is not any Liquor flowing from the Prostata, to the first compress Part, is likewise manifest, so that the Prostatae are not the Source of the Running, or of a Gonorrhœa.

But this is so plain and well known, that there is no need of any further Answer. Indeed, there are droppings in all these Canals, more, and for a longer time, after the great and general Efflux: But as they are owing to the rough and scabrous Surfaces of these Pipes, detaining inconsiderable Parts of the Liquid when its impelling Force is lost; there lies no Analogy between them and the present Objection. There are too some such Efflux at the end of a Gonorrhœa, as shall be remarked hereafter; and this Observation is of great use, in knowing about what time the Cure of a Running may be compleated.

This Truth of the Seat of a Gonorrhœa, not being in the Prostata, might be further evinced, by Arguments drawn from the Practice of this Disease.

This Theory is confirmed by the Practice of a Gonorrhœa.

fease. For if we were to consider the Success by Diuretical Medicines, or a Gonorrhœa stop'd by Restricting Injections, or Restricting Medicines, and forming the *Laes*: Neither the Success of the First could be accounted for, nor shou'd the Appearance of Symptoms in the Second Case be, as we find they shew themselves every day. But as the Proposition is sufficiently proved, I shall not be further troublesome, by offering more Arguments even of a different nature.

I own that in the Course of this Distemper both the Prostate and Seed-Bladders may be infected; the Contagion spreading it self over all the Neighbouring Parts: But it, by no means, follows from thence, that either of them must be the Original Seat of the Disease, or the Fountain from whence the Virulent Liquor flows. For the Efflux has been large and violent, before the Infection has reached these Parts; and it has appeared, that there have been great Runnings, when both the Prostate and Seed-Bladders have been found and entire: By which Observation alone it is easy to demonstrate,

strate, that neither of these Parts can be the First Seat of the Distemper; for if they were, they must always be infected before the Running appears.

It is true indeed, that these Parts may be infected, when there appears no Ulcers in the Urethra: But this can never happen, but when the Ulcers have been first heal'd with Injections, which could not reach the Further Parts.

Having thus fully proved, that neither the Prostatæ, Seed-Bladders, or any Parts beyond them, can be the Original Seat of a Gonorrhœa; it will be proper to consider the Arguments of the Assertors of the contrary Opinion, and to see what weight there may be in them. And because *de Blegny* is the Author that is the most approved of, I need only quote what he says, that an Useless and Tiresome Number may be avoided. (a) *'Tis very plain the Disease is not seated in the Bladder; for in this case, it should be affected with almost Incurable Ulcers, or with an Inflammation, which would continue all the time of the Distemper,*

The best Arguments for Authors placing the Gonorrhœa in the Prostatæ.

(a) Ch. vi. p. 2. p. 127.

Distemper, and would become the necessary Cause of a Suppression of Urine. It is yet less probable that it can be in the Testicles, it being well known, that then they would be extremely pain'd, inflamed, and swell'd. Neither is it more likely, that it should be in the Whole Substance of the Penis. For its Porous and Spongy Substance, its exquisite Sense, the Use and Situation of this Member, render it so much disposed to Pain, Inflammation, Flux of Humours, to Convulsions and Gangrene, that it could not be affected in all its Parts, without suffering all or most of these Accidents and Symptoms. Then after a Few Lines which intercept his Sorites, he concludes.

From this it seems very plain, that those small Vessels which are believed to be the Reservoirs of the Seed, must be the Seat of a Gonorrhœa, it being very evident, that these undergo a considerable Alteration by the Venereal Matter, as appears in the Disorder it makes; for, then they don't supply the Humidity, which is design'd to keep the Urethra in its natural State; and if you squeeze the Place in which they are situated, you may observe the Running sensibly augmented.

(a) It seems then to be very plain that the Venereal Matter in a particular manner attacks the Parastate and the Prostate in causing a Gonorrhœa; probably because these are Parts more porous, and consequently, more easily penetrated than others that are adjacent. But what shall we say to Women, that have neither the one nor the other? He does not allow the Venereal Matter for the like Reason, already mentioned, in the case of Men; nor does he allow this Efflux from the Testicles of Women, because of their Remoteness; it must have passed thro' the Womb, which is too moist and thick to retain it. He will not suffer the Vagina to be the Seat of the Disease we treat of; For should the Matter be mixt with that gross Matter contained in the Vagina, its Activity would thereby be either choked and obstructed, or in a little time thrown out with the natural Impurity of that Part. The proper Seat then of a Virulent Gonorrhœa in Women, can be no where else than in the Womb.

Now let us consider, whether the Strength of this Reasoning will lead us. If there are no Parts, besides the Prostate

They do not conclude.

Prostatæ, that can afford the Matter of this Running, or to which a Running should not prove dangerous, if not fatal; then perhaps the Prostatæ may be the Seat of the Disease: So that it is barely probable, upon this Supposition, that they are the Seat. But if there is any Part omitted, in the foregoing Enumeration, that may be the Seat of a Gonorrhœa, the Prostatæ are not *necessarily* so; and *such a Part* shall be quickly named, and insisted upon. Besides; if the Prostatæ are equally subject to these frightful Inflammations, as are the mentioned Parts; they must be as much excluded from this Seat, as the rest are; and that they are equally obnoxious, as some of the rest, is very evident. Moreover, if any one, or all of these Parts, render'd incapable of this Priviledge, may still be inflamed, without the dangerous Consequences formerly alledged: Then they have still a right to be the Seat of a Gonorrhœa. Now that they may be so, take the same Author's Words.

'Tis

'Tis true indeed a Gonorrhœa is sometimes accompanied with an Inflammation of the Bladder, with a Painful Flux of Humours upon the Testicles, and many Ulcers in the Urethra, and yet these Parts are exempted from all these Accidents. The Dangers and Mortification just before Written. And therefore if any one will Complement Monsieur De Blegny, with his Prostate, to become the Seat of Gonorrhœa, it will be very Civil: Because his Arguments put no manner of Force upon your Belief, and persuasion of them being this Seat.

'Tis very remarkable, how fully the Testicles are rejected from any possible Share of this Seat, and how freely the Parastata or Epididymides are admitted: Tho' they adhere to, and by some Authors are reckoned a Part of them. But to proceed, let us observe further; that it is only for greater Convenience, the Porosity of the Parastata and Prostate, that he leads the Venereal Matter to them; and acknowledges, that its getting thither is after a very particular Manner: and as it is for this

D particular

particular and immechanical Progress, the Prostatæ have already been excluded from entertaining this Corruption, we shall leave him to disengage himself from another Absurdity that crowds upon him, after this Supposition. For, says he, *what shall we say to the Women, their Testicles are likewise very porous, and therefore fit Receptacles of this Poyson*: But he acknowledges they are too Remote. Why may not his particular Manner serve him in this Difficulty, as well as formerly? The one is just as easily supposed as the other. So He and I are now agreed: Both of us think the Prostatæ, Seed-Bladders and Parastata, fit enough to produce a Gonorrhœa, by the help of a small Quantity of Poyson, if they were not too remote to be come at; and therefore they are not the Seat of the Disease, upon Monsieur De Blegny's Hypothesis.

I grant the Prostatæ are not so remote, as the Testicles of Women are: But an Inch too remote is the same as an Ell, towards not entertaining the Poyson, and producing
the

the Disease. But not to pursue this Author, at present, into another streight he drives his Readers, about a Gonorrhœa being Seated in the Womb of Women; I shall conclude, with observing, that his Arguments being precarious, if not contradictory, and his Hypothesis so limited, that it does not answer in both Sexes; we are under no Difficulty to assert, that the Seat of a Gonorrhœa is not in the Prostate, Seed-Bladders, or any Parts beyond them.

CHAP. IV.

*The Seat of a Gonorrhœa
in both Sexes: The Na-
ture of the Matter, and
Cause of its Quantity.*

HAVING acquitted the Prostatae from entertaining the Corruption, commonly pretended to be conveyed thither; some of these Arguments likewise shew, that it only affects the Urethra. For if a Gonorrhœa was produced in those Parts, must not the Urethra be full of that Matter, while it runs out at the Penis: Or how could an Injection stop it; when it cannot arrive at the Seed-Bladders, or Prostatae, this supposed Seat. And therefore since the Parts of the Penis are void of this Corruption, and Injections stop it; the more forward Parts of the Penis are only infected.

• This

This seems still more probable; if we consider how easily the corrupted Matter may be conveyed into the Urethra, more especially nearer the Glans: And if a sufficient supply for this Efflux, may be had in these Parts, they must no doubt, be this Seat we seek after. This easy Conveyance is manifest, if we recollect what was formerly observed, about the thickness of the Glans, and that the Urethra did not any longer continue to be a distinct and separate Canal, but was incorporated into, and vanished in the Glans. Now as the Glans, because of its Composition, is a harder Body and not so easily inflated as the Penis; the Passage through the Glans, serving the purpose of the Urethra, is not so firmly, and closely shut, as the Urethra; and therefore the corrupted Particles are more easily admitted, than into the Urethra: Tho' it were nearer the Extremity than it is. So it is now evident how the Penis, by passing thro' a Quantity of Corruption, may admit Part of it; and this Place of Affection agreeing very well with what appears,

by the mentioned Experiments; we cannot doubt that the Urethra, some distance before it becomes a Part of the Glans, is the Seat of a Gonorrhœa. This Truth will be more, and more manifest, in explaining the Symptoms, that are along with, and follow this Distemper.

Now as to the supply that may be had in this New Seat, necessary to produce an Efflux, equal to what we observe in the Course of a Gonorrhœa, is our next Business to discover. We have seen already that the Seed, the supposed Matter of all Ancient, and most of the Modern Physicians, has no share in this Supply. Let us therefore consider, if there be any *Pus* bred, where the communicated Cause can Operate, or whether any Liquors, naturally prepared and separated in these Parts, are now corrupted, and become the Matter of this Efflux; as we found formerly supposed: And if either, or both of these be discovered; this must be the Matter, that runs off in time of a Gonorrhœa.

'Tis

'Tis well known, that true *Pus* is only generated in *Muscles*, and Muscular Parts; and the further any Part recedes from being Muscular, the less apt is *Pus* to be generated in that Part. For the Corruption in Membranes is more a *Slough*, than *Pus*; and that in Glands, whether contained in a *Bag*, or *Cystis*; or diffused on the adjacent Parts, is an *imperfect* *Pus*. Now as there is not any Part in the inside of the Urethra, that is Muscular, more than the Blood Vessels; it is very manifest, there cannot any Quantity of *Pus*, or *Quittor*, be generated in the Urethra: And therefore the Matter of this Efflux is not owing to a *Quittor*, bred in that Part. This will easily appear; if we remember what was formerly said, of the Muscles of the Penis; and the same Reasoning will hold good in the other Sex: For the Muscle of the Vagina runs Parallel with the Vagina it self, and only serves to constrict it, after it has been stretched, by an expanding Power within it, but now removed; and which never proves a Supply of *Pus* in time of a Gonorrhœa,

Pus not
the Mat-
ter of a
Gonorrhœa

rhœa, it being on its outside. Besides the early Running of this Matter, is altogether inconsistent with its being *Pus*; the Gonorrhœa often appearing in a Day or Two; too short a time for *Pus* to be generated, but more especially for the Quantity that appears in that time.

Thus being deprived of the Two common Fountains of a Gonorrhœa; which being very promising, have been always resorted to, by such as have pretended to enquire into this Disease. But as our Endeavour is always to find out the true Seat, or never to acknowledge one, that is False; such an Imposition affording us no manner of Help, towards a better Method of Curing the Distemper: Let us try if there is naturally a Liquor separated in those Parts, capable to be Corrupted by this Infection; and now become the Matter of a Gonorrhœa.

The Matter of a
Gonorrhœa

In order to this, we may remember how it was formerly observed, that several Openings, and some of them very Large, were to be found in the Urethra; which, naturally discharge

charge a Liquor, white and viscid, fit to defend it against the Acrimony of the Seed, and Urine. And therefore, if the productive Cause of a Gonorrhœa can, any ways, encrease the Quantity of this Liquor, render it more thin, or change its Colour, we shall have all the Symptoms of a Gonorrhœa: So that a thorough Enquiry of this kind, will lead us directly into the Nature of a Gonorrhœa; without being put into a Necessity of taking up with any one Part; for fear we should not find another more proper: Which Method can, by no means, satisfy our Understanding.

This Position will, furthermore, appear more Natural; if we consider, that the *Thickness*, *Colour*, and *Quantity*, return as formerly; in that Order the Cure, or Abatement, of the Malignant Cause proceeds. Besides, the Gonorrhœa in Women will be accounted for, on the same Principles, which we found is not to be done on any known Hypothesis; yet shows that Harmony of Nature, that always works by the same Methods,

Ceteris

Cataris paribus, in producing the like Effects. This is evident by recollecting what was formerly observed; that the Vagina, as well as the Urethra, are provided with many of these Openings: Tho' these of the Vagina have been longer known, and are always distinguished by the Name of *Lacuna*. Hereafter we shall take the Liberty to make use of this Name, when the Inquiry is made in common to both, and by proper Changes may be applied to either: And that because they equally serve to produce, and carry on the Symptoms of a Gonorrhœa in both Sexes.

The necessary Quantity of Running afforded from the *Lacuna*.

The only Difficulty in this System is to conceive, how so small Glands, can furnish such a Quantity of Matter, as that which flows in a Gonorrhœa; or how the Liquor which is naturally separated in time of Health, should be increased to such a Degree in this Disease. To remove this Difficulty; we must consider that some Glands in the Body do not constantly emit the Liquor, as it is separated from the Blood; but retain it for some time either within the Glands themselves,

themselves, or in some Cystis, or Bag, made for that Purpose, from which it flows only on proper Occasions. There are others again that have Excretory Ducts; which open externally, and let the Liquor, that is secreted continually, flow from them, without retaining any of it. Of the first sort are the *Prostate*, the *Testicles*, and the *Glands* that open into the *Seed-Bladders*. Of the second sort are the *Miliary Glands* of the *Skin*; and the *Glands* whose Excretory Ducts are the *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina* of *Women*, and the *Urethra* in *Men*.

Hence it plainly follows; that if there be Two Glands, One of each sort; that separate, in equal determinate Times, equal Quantities of Fluids, that the Bulk of the one sort must be much greater than that of the other. And the least Excess that can be (supposing the Matter of the Glands nearly the same in both) must be equal to the Quantity of Liquor that is secreted in that Time, and is retained within the Glands. But tho' that be the least Excess; yet the Difference between their Bulks may

may be much greater, according to the Capacity of the retaining Gland to hold a Double, Treble, Quadruple, &c. of that Liquor which is commonly discharged at once from that Gland. Upon which account, there may be any assignable Proportion between the Bulk of the Glands, tho' the Quantity of Liquor secreted in a given Time, may be the same in Both.

Hence the Glands of the Urethra and Vagina may be very small, nay invisible to the naked Eye; and they may secrete as great a Quantity of Fluid, in a determinate Time, as that which is separated both by the Prostatæ and Testicles together.

To illustrate this Matter a little more, I suppose it will easily be allowed; that the Glands, whose Excretory Ducts are the Lacunæ, may separate as much Liquor in one Minute as will weigh but one Half Grain: This in an Hour will be Thirty Grains, or Half a Drachm; in Twenty Four Hours, or a Natural Day, it will amount to Twelve Drachms, or an Ounce and a Half; which is more than

than the *Seed-Bladders*, *Testicles* and *Prostata*, can continue to furnish in any considerable Space of Time. Hence it is evident that the Glands of the Urethra, and Vagina are as capable of being the Springs that supply the Liquor, that flows in a Gonorrhœa, as the *Prostata*, *Testicles*, or any other Gland situated at a Distance.

But still it will be ask'd; how these Glands of the Urethra and Vagina, can discharge so great a Quantity of Fluid in the Time of a Gonorrhœa, above what they do in their Natural State: Which Difficulty will press those as hard, who place the Seat of the Disease in the *Prostata*, as it does them, who set it in the Urethra or Vagina; for, by what we have shewn, it will appear; that the great Quantity of Matter, which flows in a Gonorrhœa, may bear as great, if not a greater, Proportion to that which is naturally secreted in the *Prostata*, as it does to that which is secreted in these other Glands; and indeed place the Seat of the Disease where you will, the Difficulty will remain

remain the same, and is only to be removed by considering, how the Quantity of Liquor that flows from any Gland, may, by a Disease or by a Medicine, be prodigiously encreased.

We learn from the Animal Oeconomy, that if any Gland or Excretory Duct be stimulated, the Quantity of Liquor that it discharges is, by that stimulating, considerably augmented, in Proportion to the Greatness of the stimulating Force, which its Glands or Ducts do suffer. We find by Experience that a little of the Powder of Cantharides, applied any where, soon excites a Blister; and, by its stimulating, makes the Glands, there, discharge a Quantity of Matter immensely greater than what would naturally flow from that Part, by insensible Perspiration. We find also that so small a Quantity of this stimulating Matter as can be conveyed by the Blood to the Bladder, and Parts of Generation, is sufficient to produce an Inflammation and Heat in those Parts, to provoke an Erection of the Penis, and even to
cause

cause a Smart, Pain, and Heat of Urine: And, no doubt, but if some of this Powder were laid on the Urethra or Vagina, it would immediately inflame those Parts, cause Ulcers, and produce a great Flux of Liquor, not unlike a Gonorrhoea, tho' the Fluid would not be so Malignant and Virulent, or of so long a Duration, as the Efflux in a Venereal Gonorrhoea.

Since then the Venereal Poyson is of an Acrimonious, Corroding, Nature, it may raise Ulcers in the Urethra and Vagina; stimulate all the Glands, and produce as great an Efflux of Liquors as Cantharides can do. But this Venereal Contagion, being more Malignant than Cantharides, and being able to augment it self, by being stopt in any new or old Place, produces a greater Change and Corruption of the Liquors that are secreted in the Glands, than the Powder of the Flies can possibly do. If to these Considerations, we add that of the great Number of these Glands, and the shortness and wideness of their Excretory Ducts, the greatness of

of this Efflux and its durableness, will be more manifest; and therefore it is obvious to any unprejudiced Thinker, that the Force of a Stimulating Matter is able to produce as great a Flux of Humours from the Glands of the Urethra and Vagina, as is observed in any Gonorrhœa.

Cor. 1. Hence we have an easy Solution of an Experiment, mentioned by *de Blegny*, of some Women who were clapt; tho' the Coition was not follow'd by an Ejection of Seed: This Fact altogether destroys the Hypothesis laid down, to be supported by him, and his Followers; but includes no manner of Difficulty, after admitting the present Account of the Seat and Matter of the Gonorrhœa.

Cor. 2. By this Doctrine, we are also delivered from any Necessity of placing the Gonorrhœa of Women, in the Womb. Thereby making Two Hypotheses, in order to explain the same Phenomenon, in Two Cases very much of a sort; neither would his Supposition agree with the Facts of a Gonorrhœa, in the Case of Women; as may appear from what has been said

said, in this, and the foregoing Chapters.

After all: Some People not acquainted with the mentioned Practical Observations, and far less with these Speculative Theorems, will find it hard to form an Idea of a Liquor, being a hundred or a thousand times augmented, meerly by Stimulating Glands, their Excretory Ducts, and their Receptacles; howsoever obvious I say they are. And therefore if they are not altogether unexperienced in these Matters; they must be persuaded of the foregoing Truth; if they be pleased to remember what happens to Women, in cases of the *Whites*. Let them compute what Proportion the Quantity, voided by them, bears to the Quantity commonly found in the Vagina. Yet, it is certain they are a Secretion made therein ill Health; and their Colour, and other Effects, resemble a Gonorrhœa so much, that Physicians are under great Difficulties, in knowing the one from the other. This immense Quantity in the present Case, cannot but give us sensible notions, of what passes not only in the Go-

This Do-
Arine ob-
vious from
the *Fluor*
Albus.

E

norrhœa

gonorrhœa of Women; but even in that of Men also.

CHAP. V.

*The Acrimonious Matter,
being communicated a-
mong the Sexes, produces
a Gonorrhœa.*

THIS Acrimony, formerly supposed, and its Operation will best appear by its Effects, and by comparing them with other Acrimonious Liquors: Whether they be the Humours of a human Body, or Liquors artificially prepared. And, first, we find that, when the Matter of the Running is mixed with a *Tincture* of the *Flowers of Violets*, or the *Juice* of the *Sun-flower*, it makes the last of a Copper-colour, and the other of a brighter Red. Now it being the Property of all Acids to change the Colours of these two Liquors into a Red Colour, when they

they are mixed with them; we may Conclude, that the Matter which flows in a Gonorrhœa has a Quantity of an Acid, Corrosive, Salt in it.

But because we find; that a large Quantity of the corrupted Matter, apply'd to the Hand, or even to the Penis it self, and that in a greater Quantity than is necessary to produce a Chancre, and far greater than produces a Gonorrhœa, does not excite a *Blister*, an *Ulcer*, or any other *Effect* of Liquors of great Acrimony: Nay, very frequently, it has no Effect on the sensible Glans it self, in such People as have it always uncovered; when a Chancre is formed on the Glans of Others, whose Foreskin alwas covers it, but in time of Coition. From whence we may conclude; that this Acrimony is not sufficient to produce a Chancre in Two Nuts equally, tho' their Substance is the same; but only differs in the Hardness of their Skin: And yet Operates so Powerfully, as to reduce the Sore Part to the Dryness of a Coal, a common Effect of *Burning*,

The Cause of

or of Applying most Corrosive Liquors.

But as any fleshy Part may be thus burned by applying *Spirit of Vitriol*, *Butter of Antimony*, *Lapis infernalis*, or any other *Escharotical Medicine*; it is very manifest that this Acrimony of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* is nothing so great, as that of the mentioned Medicines: Yet this Acrimony of a *Gonorrhœa* is very Particular in one Respect; that it can generate more, when mixed with a proper Liquor; which these Burning Medicines cannot. On the other Hand; if we compare the Corrosiveness of this Contagion, with the most Corrosive Humour, to be found on any other Occasion, in a Human Body; we must own that this is far the most Corrosive: The most Acrimonious Corruption of *Scorbutical Ulcers*, a *Herpes Miliaris*, an *Ulcerated Cancer*, or of any *Phagedanicular*, or *Chironian Ulcers* being apply'd to the most tender Parts, in the greatest Quantity, never produce any kind of Ulcers, or so much as a Blister.

From

From what has been said, the Nature and Degree of this Acrimony are very evident; but will become more so, by the following Account of the Symptoms of this Disease. And therefore, let us consider the Operation of this Acrimonious Liquor; which has this Peculiarity, in some Cases, always to encrease, and never to be worn out by any Time; otherwise than by destroying the Person, on whom it Operates.

The common Effect of an acrimonious Liquor working on a Part, is the more frequent and forcible Contraction of the Vessels; which being more or less restored by the goodness of their Springs, and the Velocity of the Liquids flowing thro' those Vessels, cause a greater Efflux of any Liquors secreted in, or flowing thro' these Vessels. And therefore, the Mouths of the Excretory Ducts, and the Ducts themselves of the Lacunæ being stimulated by the acrimonious Liquor, communicated in a Gonorrhœa; cause a Discharge of the Liquor flowing out of these Ducts in a certain Pro-

The Way
how a Go-
norrhœa
is produ-
ced.

portion to this stimulating Power,
ceteris paribus.

From hence we may draw a good Account of all that happens in Time of a Gonorrhœa, whether it be duely stopt, or ever so improperly. For as this stimulating Power is the communicated Contagion, and is apply'd to a Part very much softer than the tenderest Glans; we may conclude that the Quantity of Liquor, causing a Gonorrhœa, is vastly less, than that which causes a Chancre. So that the Quantity of Contagion to caule a Gonorrhœa may not be the Thousandth Part of a Grain Weight. For if that Quantity were any thing near the Quantity making a Chancre, no Gonorrhœa could ensue; as is very manifest from what is already shewn. Moreover as this stimulating is continual; so must its Effects be: And therefore this Efflux of corrupted Mater is continual, Night and Day, and in any State and Condition of the Members; as we Daily find it to be. But what is more considerable: The flowing Liquor is not only sooner than can be had by forming

Why the
Running
is conti-
nual and
White.

forming an Ulcer; but is likewise Whiter and Thicker than any Ulcer, in this Case, could possibly give. And therefore, it is evident that this *White* and *Viscid Liqueur*, thus early appearing, and constituting a Gonorrhœa, is the Liqueur of the Lacunæ, little or nothing corrupted by the Contagion, but only produced by its Acrimony.

This first Symptom, however constant, is not accountable from the mentioned Hypotheses. For if every thing conspired to make the Vesiculæ Seminales the Seat of this Disease: Yet the Gonorrhœa is not supposed to follow, till after Corrupting the Seed, or the Liqueur of the Prostata: Now if it was Corrupted, it must run out in the Colour it always does when Corrupted, or it must run out Yellow or Green; which is contrary to the present Experience. Likewise; if this Corruption was Pus, it should be always worse Condition'd at first Appearance, most Yellow or Green: Which we find is not so. And therefore, this Appearance being thus easily explain'd, we have a new Confirmation

mation of the Doctrine lately Established.

Why the
Matter is;
Yellow, or
Green.

In time, this whitish and viscid Liquor becomes *Thinner, Yellow* and *Green*: The first is entirely to be had by augmenting the Quantity of the secreted Liquor; tho' the Nature of the Liquors, or Salts, that make the Yellowness may dilute it, and help somewhat to this Thinness. Now this Yellowness is partly owing to the Yellow Liquors of our Blood, and to the acrimonious Salts that produce a Gonorrhœa. As to the first; it is known, that when the Secretion at these Parts is more hastily perform'd, and that some of the Glands are hurt, the Liquors will be separated more impure and mix'd, than they were formerly at the same Glands. And therefore it is manifest, how Gall, mixing with the Liquor, makes it run out in a Yellowish Colour. This is not only, in Reason, possible; but what we find true by daily Experience: For in *Scrophulous*, and many other *Ulcers*, the Liquor is very *Yellow*, that runs out of them; even more *Yellow* than that of a Gonorrhœa; tho' the
Liquor

Liquor of those Ulcers do not dry so Yellow on Linnen, because it is much thinner, is more diffus'd in the Linnen, and evaporates more with the thinner Liquor in drying. Yet, as we see the Yellowness has something in common with contagious Ulcers, and those that are not: We may conclude, that the Yellowness in both may proceed from the same Cause, the bilious Parts of the Blood. And what makes this Assertion more probable, and more easy to be believed is; that a Running or Gonorrhœa is often cured, when the Yellowness has continued to the last drop: Which could not be, if the Yellowness were always a Part, or Mark of the Contagion.

But as it happens more frequently, that a Pox ensues upon stopping this Yellow Liquor, that is discharg'd in a Gonorrhœa: We may likewise be persuaded, that the Corrosive Cause may be of such a Nature as to produce the Yellowness. As also, that this corrosive, yellow, Substance is an Acid: Because it becomes *Green* (the other Colour of the Runing) by the Mixture
of

of the Salt of the Urine, or the Alkali, and animal Particles of the Lympha.

Cor. 1. From hence it follows, that the longer a Clap is in appearing after Coition, the greater will be the Virulency: The acid Salts having a longer time to corrupt the Liquors, that are naturally secreted in the Glands.

Cor. 2. The gradual Encrease of the Running, for the first Four or Five Days, is in Proportion to the Degrees of Corrosion in that time.

Cor. 3. The Augmentation of the deepness of the Colour, in each of these Days, arises from the continual Increase of the Quantity of the infecting Salts, whose Proportion to the Quantity of Fluids becomes every Day greater.

Cor. 4. A Pox cannot be produced, while the Running continues; the Contagion being then voided by the Genitals. But, its Discharge, that way being stop'd, and interrupted, it flows into the Blood, corrupts it, and is the Cause of the Pox.

And in Consequence of all these Considerations, taken together, the
Matter

Matter of the Pox is a Poyson, which has a Power to change some other Liquors into its own corrosive Nature; and is, on that account, seldom or never cured, but by the help of Medicines properly administred.

Before we put an End to the Subject of this Chapter, it may be proper to relate an Observation of Monsieur De Blegny; which indeed is very singular, and absolutely destroys his own Assertions about the Nature and Seat of the Disease. When, (a) says he, in a *Virulent Gonorrhoea*, we observe a continual desire to make Water, and the Flux of Matter, which corrodes the Parts thro' which it passes, of a greenish, yellow Colour; we may be assured that the Bladder, and adjacent Parts, are inflamed. Now, by what has been formerly said; it is very manifest, how little the present Assertion agrees with the Bladder being concerned, as the Seat of the Disease. Let it likewise be observed; that he here supposes this greenish, yellow, Liquor to be a certain Mark of the Bladder being

(a) Page 67.

being inflamed. What shall we then say of Women, who likewise have this greenish, yellow Running; whose Bladder he does not allow to have any Share in this Disease.

Why this Efflux is without Pleasure or an Erection.

But to pass from any further Observations on the insufficiency of his Hypothesis; it may be noted, that all Physicians relate, as something very considerable, this Efflux of Matter in a Gonorrhoea to be without an Erection of the Penis, or any Sense of Pleasure in either Sex. Now as this always happens in the true, as well as in the Virulent Gonorrhoea; there is nothing peculiar to the last, that it should be related as a Symptom. But the Reason for both, is, that they are the Effect either of a Relaxation of the Valves of the Seed-Bladders, or the Liquor produced by stimulating the Lacunæ; and they being, in neither Case, the Cause, or Effect, of Desire, run out without any Sense of Pleasure. It might have been more properly observed; that this stimulating Acrimony produces so great a Titillation in the Penis at the beginning and ending of

a Gonorrhœa ; that very seldom it either begins or ends, without nocturnal Pollutions.

Having considered the most general and simple Appearances of a Gonorrhœa, the *Nature, Seat, and the Method of producing this Distemper*: Our next endeavour must be to find, whether this Account agrees with, and can explain the Symptoms that follow it ; and also the consequence of their Abateing, by remedying the Distemper they seem to depend upon, without having any other regard to them, than by allaying their Uneasiness in time of the Cure.

Gonorrhœa
C H A P. VI.*Of the Sharpness and Pain
in making Water.*

THE Pain, in making Water, is so constant and essential a Symptom of this Disease; that it passes reciprocally for the Gonorrhœa it self, especially among the French Authors. But it is only a Symptom of it, produced by the Gonorrhœa, and ceases always with it: The Smart abating proportionably with the Sharpness of the Humour. Now the Water can easily produce this Pain; if we recollect, that the Urethra consists of Parts some Membranous, and some Spongiouse: And therefore, when these membranous Parts are corroded by the sharp Humour, the Nervous Fibres are more exposed to harsh Feelings, so that Bodies that either gave Pleasure or did not affect these Parts with any sort of feeling, can now give them Pain: Consequently Urine saturated

The Pain in making Water. 63

rated with Salt, must put these Fibres to Pain. This explanation becomes more obvious, by considering how the Nervous Fibres of any other Part produce Pain, if they are divested of the Scarf-skin, and wash'd with salt Water. So that the Smart in Urining becomes very manifest.

But as the Urine flows hot from our Bodies, the *feeling* of its *Heat* being confounded with that of its *Smarting*; the *Warmth* of the Urine has often been supposed the Cause of the *Smarting*. Nay, Physicians observing how the Heat, and Smarting of Urine was encreased by drinking hot and spirituous Liquors, took this for a great Confirmation of their Opinion as to the Propriety of the Expression, as well as the Production of the Symptom. This they thought still more manifest; by the Pain and Heat abating, after drinking a Quantity of small Liquors.

Now the real Cause of the Smarting being formerly established; it will not be difficult to account for these Experiences, from which so false Conclusions have been drawn.

For

64 *The Pain in making Water.*

For if this Salt and Briny Liquor can affect a Part with smarting Pain, when it is divested of its defending Membrane: Then the more Salt that Liquor is; the greater, or at least the more certain, will the Smarting be: And, on the other Hand, the less Salt the Liquor is; the less apt it must be to excite Pain. Now, it is very certain that all strong Liquors lessen the Quantity of Serum in the *Urin* (if they are not drank in an exceeding great Quantity) as all watry Liquors encrease this quantity, and the more they are drank in any Quantity. And therefore, the Quantity of the Serum being lessen'd by strong Drinks, and encreas'd by small and watry Liquors; the Salt Parts, in the Composition of Urine, must abound more than naturally in a Quantity thus made, or the Urine is more Salt; and therefore excites more than ordinary Pain: And it is quite otherwise in the Case of a Quantity of watry Liquors. So that this Pain, in Urining, is excited by lessening the Quantity of Serum in the Urine, and taken off by augmenting
its

The Pain in making Water. 65

its Quantity; without any other regard had to the *Heat* or *Coldness* of the Liquors we drink. This is still more manifest, by producing the same Effect by solid Medicines. For let any Medicine be given, whose Powers are to provoke Urine; and another Medicine taken, whose Faculty is to waste a Quantity of Serum by other Secretions; the different Effects of easing the Smart by the first sort, and raising it by the second, are always constant. And therefore, on all these Considerations, it is more manifest; that the Pain of Urining is from the Saltness of the Urine; and that the Pain is taken off, by diminishing the Saltness: So this *Ardor Urinae*, and *Chaudépisse*, are ill accounted for by Latin and French Authors. What Heat may do in dissolving Salt in the Urine, or impelling it into the naked Fibres, is a Consideration of another sort: But still aiding to this foregoing Explanation.

The Pain in Urining, being always the greatest at the first and last Drops, occasion'd the suspicion Physicians

Why the first and last Drops make the greatest Pain.

66 *The Pain in making Water.*

ficians had of the Stone in the Bladder, which likewise produces such like Pain, as in the present Case of a Gonorrhœa. But an Account of this Symptom will easily be given, from what has already been explained: For as the Pain in Urining is excited by the Salt Urine passing over a sore Part of the Urethra; so this Pain will be the greatest, when the Urine remains on that Part: Even till the Salts of the Urine are dissolved and diluted in the discharging Liquor. Now the Quantity of Matter, at the Part exulcerated, causes a stop to the first Parts of the Water, and the last Parts of Urine remaining upon the Urethra; this Pain in Urining must be greatest, when they first begin to make Water, and when Men have done making of Water; as we find by Experience.

By the bye, we may observe; that, as this Smarting and Pain in making Water is where the Cavernous Bodies join the Nut, or Glans; so we may be persuaded, that the stimulated Ulcer is likewise there: A new and collateral Proof of the Seat of the Disease,

The Pain in making Water 67

lease, evincing the falseness of the Supposition of the Matter of a Gonorrhoea flowing from the *Prostata*, or other more remote Parts.

The Reasoning is the same, concerning the Smart of Urine in Women, as it was in the Men: But the Pain does not, so certainly, denote the Seat of the Disease as it does in the Cases of Men; their Urine flowing over all their fore Part: Whereas it is reasonable to believe that all the Vagina in Women is affected; but the Smart can only be felt among the lower *Lacuna*, which are under their Urethra, and therefore can only be washed with the Urine.

This Smart of Urine, tho' consider'd here only as a Symptom, is so regarded among French Authors, as to bear away the Name of the Disease; and is thought the chief thing we should endeavour to cure. (a) *De Blegny* makes some difference between a *Gonorrhoea* and a *Heat* of Urine, and is very perplex'd in shewing how possibly the one may be without the other: But he can, by no means, extricate him-

F 2

self

(a) Pag. 125, 126.

68 *The Pain in making Water.*

self in clearing the Difficulty about which of them have the greatest share in a Virulent Gonorrhœa: Tho' he is pleas'd afterwards to say, (b) *That he has made that Difference very manifest.* The great Occasion of this their Confusion is, that they observe the Gonorrhœa is soon cured, after the Heat of Urine is over; when that Disease is luckily perfected in a Cure. But as all Symptoms, in every Disease, are strictly speaking the Effects of the Original Distemper that produces them; so the Abatement of the Force of the Symptoms, as much shows the abateing of the Force of the Cause, as before they were signs of its Strength and Violence. Of this sort is the Smart of Urine, which depends altogether on the rawness of the stimulated Parts, and their being exposed to the common and natural Saltness of the Urine; the abatement of the Pain, while the natural salt State of the Blood remains, will evidently show the healing of the Part, and the abatement of the Rawness, by a Decrease

(b) Pag. 127.

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crease of the stimulating Force; which is the Cause of the Gonorrhœa. And therefore, the Heat of Urine must always first abate, how long so ever the Efflux of Matter may hold afterwards.

When due Consideration is had to this, we must still acknowledge the *Running* of Matter to be the *Principal* and *Pathognomonical* Symptom of a Gonorrhœa; and the *Heat* of Urine, and other Symptoms, we are about to explain, to flow from this *Virulent Efflux*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Binding Pain in Erection, the Inflammation of the Nut, and Bridle; and the widening the Orifice of the Urethra.

THE Binding Pain, in Time of Erection, is a Symptom of such Difficulty, that Physicians have never attempted to explain it, and some have transfer'd it to the Bridle; contrary to all Experience, and ancient Description. *Jodocus Lommius* and some other good Authors, speaking of an Ulcer in the Urethra; says, *The Pain in Erection shows this Ulcer to be already form'd, which Pain affects the Penis in such a manner, as it were hard bound with a Cord. (ut Veluti fune substringi videatur)* Now this agreeing perfectly well with *Chordée* in French, and

The Cording Pain, &c. 71

and *Corded* in English ; in both Languages there is a great Impropriety of Speech in saying that one has a *Cordee*. But the Injury done to Practice is far greater, by translating the obvious Symptom of one Part to another, which no Difficulty should tempt us to do.

It is indeed very hard to conceive, why a Part having an Ulcer in any Place of it, and by being stretched and distended *so as to double its Magnitude*, should occasion such a Feeling of Parts, as if that Part was ty'd hard round with a Cord: All the Parts of that Member, being drawn from one another in Erection, should not, in appearance, produce such a Pain, that is more likely to be owing to some external Cause: And, which is no less a Paradox than the former, the Cause is really external to the hurt or ulcerated Part; This is manifest from what has already been observed, concerning the Situation of the Urethra between the Cavernous Substances. And therefore the hurt, and ulcerated Urethra being squeez'd between those rigid and hard Bodies,

is compress'd in all its Parts, and cannot give any other Sense of Pain, than of being hard bound round with a Cord. This compression of the Urethra we observed before to be so great, that it is with some Difficulty that the Seed, and Urine, are expressed in such Times of Erection.

Cor. 1. Hence we may know the Place of the Hurt, and how far it reaches, by this Pain in Erection.

Cor. 2. We may likewise conclude, that if this Exulceration was occasion'd, by sharp Matter flowing from the Seed-Bladders; the Parts of the Urethra next to them should be equally disposed, and obnoxious, to be hurt: but as they are not, the Matter does not flow from thence, nor is the present Symptom to be accounted for so well, by that, or any other Hypothesis, as by the present Theory.

It might be very proper, on this Occasion, to consider the continual Erection, or Priapism, some People, labouring under a Gonorrhœa, are affected with. But as the perpetual stimulus

stimulus the Penis suffers, by the Matter of the Disease, is very obvious, and sufficiently accounts for this Appearance; I shall forbear any further explanation of it, and proceed, in the next Place, to follow this corrupted Liquor, as it flows from its poisoned Fountain, and further propagates its Corruption, while it produces *Scabs, Ulcers and Rottenness* in the Places it flows over.

When we trace thus its Course out of the Yard, the Acrimony shews it self in the *Inflammation of the Nut, the Filthy Gapeing of the Urethra, in the Chancres, Phimosis and Periphimosis* formerly related, in the beginning of this Discourse.

The Inflammation of the Glans is a genuine and obvious Effect of the Acrimony; which stimulates the Nervous and fibrous Parts, the Instruments of Feeling; and occasions their Contraction: And of all the Parts of a human Body, none is more capable of being affected with *Pleasure or Pain* than the Glans, its Composition being of Nerves and Fibres, and they only covered with a very thin Membrane;

The Inflammation of the Glans.

brane; that the Impressions of Sense might be the least interrupted, and made with the greatest Advantage on these Parts: Upon which Account, the Glans is most sensibly Affected with an Acrimonious, and Corrupted, Liquor. But when these Fibres are contracted, they are drawn towards the Penis; the resistance towards its other end being inconsiderable; and the Glans, by this Contraction, becomes thicker and shorter than ordinary: And by consequence the Blood Vessels, interwoven with these Nerves and Fibres, become Streighten'd and Bended. Now by the smallest Inflexion of these Vessels, the Motion of the Blood along them, becomes less Free; and a greater Quantity of Blood than natural, will be contained in them; Which Blood distending the capillary Vessels, is the Cause of an Inflammation. So then the stimulation of the Glans, with this Acrimonious Liquor, occasions its Inflammation; which Inflammation is the more apparent to the Sight, by reason the Glans it self is invested with a very fine and thin Skin.

Besides

Besides, as this Inflammation of the Glans is produced by the stimulating Force of the Acrimonious Liquor, that acts on its Nerves and Fibres: So the Contraction of these Parts, occasioned by the same, will always be towards the Cavernous Bodies of the Yard, to which the Glans is joined; and the Contraction in each Fibre will be stronger, or weaker, in proportion to the Causes that raise it. And therefore, whatever the force be, with which these Fibres are Contracted, they will always draw from the Orifice of the Urethra, towards their fixt Insertion in the Cavernous Bodies: Which drawing occasions the *Dilatation* at the *Orifice* of the *Urethra*, commonly observed. By the drawing or widening of the Orifice, we may properly enough judge of the Degrees of Malignity, in the Matter of a Gonorrhœa; and likewise of the Progress that is made in Changing, or Curing the Malignity, and Acrimony, of the Running: Because the Matter of the greatest Acrimony will cause the greatest Inflammation, and the greatest Opening

Why the
Gapeing
of the Ure-
thra.

The In-
flammati-
on of the
Frænum.

Opening of the Urethra; all the o-
ther Circumstances of the Glans being
in their natural State.

What is already said, concerning
the Inflammation of the Nut, by the
Acrimony of the Running, makes the
thickness and Inflammation of the
Frænum become very obvious, and easy
to be conceived. For as the Bridle
is only a Doubling of the outward
Membrane of the Glans; it is equally
liable to be inflam'd, and thickned;
by the mentioned Acrimony stimu-
lating its Fibres. And therefore the
Frænum being thicker, becomes like-
wise shorter; and, *draws along with it*
the Top of the Nut, to which it is fastned;
Which *Appearance* is now commonly
called the *Chordæe*; contrary to the
Current Sense of all Ancient Phy-
sicians, who thought that Word very
fully expressed the Binding Pain, in
Erection; and I have accordingly ex-
plained.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Chankers, and Crystal-
lins.

THE Chankers on the *Frænum*, and *Prepuce*; differ very much from those on the *Glans*, and other Parts. For these are a sort of *Tumour* with *hard* Edges; and the former rise not above the Skin, but are likewise Hard, and shed a watry Substance. They resemble the Sores on the inside of the Lips, we commonly call *Cankers*; and all these Names vary little from those of the Greek and Latin, first, given them. Now as both Kinds of Chankers are *Hard*, their Liquors *Corrosive*, and agree in many other Qualities observed about *Cancers*, they are properly enough said to *καρκινώδαι*: And the common use of *Cancers*, and *Carcinoma* among Greek, and Latin, Authors, sufficiently warrants

rants the Analogical Name given to these new Sores.

The Cure of Shankers, especially of those on the Fœnum and Foreskin, having greatly perplexed and puzzled Authors, they did not sufficiently attend to their Nature or Symptoms; by which means the Description, given of them, has been Obscure, and their Name ill ascertained, as I lately observed. The Cure of Shankers is not our present Consideration; but how the Corrupted Matter of a Gonorrhœa, flowing out of the Penis, produces a *Shanker*: And if we reflect on their Hardness, and other Qualities, we must be persuaded, that this Acrimonious Matter either *Coagulates* the Liquors of the Part it is apply'd to; or *Dissipates* them, as we observe the Fire does, and renders the Parts harder: So that it bears some Analogy to Oil of *Vitriol*, Oil of *Origanum*, *Lapis Infernalis*, and other Causticks; or to *Fire* it self.

This simple Coagulation, or even Dissipation, of the Humours sufficiently explain the Cankers on the Fœnum,

num, or Foreskin, and other Membranous Parts: But the Coagulation of the Liquors in the Glands of the Nut, on their Obstruction, contributes more especially to produce the Shankers there; and to raise the Tumours that are observed in them, which are not to be seen in those of the Foreskin.

From what has been said, of the comparative Degrees of Corrosiveness of the Matter of a Gonorrhoea, it is evident; that the Hardness of Shankers is not so much acquired, by Dissipating the Humours, as it is by their being Coagulated. This is manifest from the Use of a Medicine, which has been invented some Years ago, but never, before, communicated to the Publick: For the Liquors may be Resolved again by this Medicine, without any Pain, and the Shanker cured without any loss of Substance: Whereas when *Escharotical* Medicines are apply'd, the Part is destroyed with much Pain, and gave Ground for Authors to suspect, that the productive Matter of Shankers had

had some resemblance to Fire, in its Operation.

Now as Shankers are occasioned by the sharp Matter of a Gonorrhœa, that sticks to the *Glans* and *Foreskin*, the softest Nuts take the Infection most easily; and the Corrosion will be the strongest, when the Quantity is the greatest. This is the common Case of Men, who have their *Glans* always covered with the *Foreskin*; for they have the softest *Glans*, and their *Foreskin* detains; the Matter longest upon it; upon which Account, both these Parts are most corroded with Shankers. By this Method of Reasoning we become easily apprized, how Shankers are communicated among the Sexes, in Time of Coition.

Cor. Hence it Follows, that we may easily determine when Shankers are as much Originals as the Gonorrhœa it self; when they are Symptoms of it; when they are independent of it, or the Effects of the *Pox*; and that by observing the times wherein the Shankers appear, and other Circumstances in respect of a Gonorrhœa and

and Times of Coition: A Difficulty so great, at present, that it has eluded the Observation of the best Physicians; tho' they have been conversant in the Practice of every Part of the Venereal Disease. Mr. Blegny acknowledges all these different kinds of Shankers I have mentioned, however surprizing they will appear to some; and tho' he is not able to give us any Method, whereby we may know them from one another, I think it proper to recite his Words. *(a) We know by Experience, says he, that some are affected with PAINS, TETTERS, WARTS, ULCERS, and SHANKERS, and yet after all are far from being Pox'd.* He speaks, indeed, of finding something peculiar in them, whereby the one sort may be known from the other; but he has not hitherto made that useful Discovery: Tho' it is now plain from the foregoing Account.

The Crystallins.

Let us next consider the Crystallins, which are always in the Number of the Symptoms of a Gonorrhœa, they being little Pushees filled with Water, or Phlyctane, are Transparent, resemble

(a) Page 57. l. ult.

Crystal; and, on that Account, are called *Cryſtallins*. But as theſe Bladders are not always full of Water, they are flat when they are preſſed with the Finger, and without any Pain. The *Cryſtallins* are always on the *Foreskin*; the Parts whereof, on which theſe Bladders do not appear, are very Red, and of a *Blackiſh* Colour, as Parts are which have been Bruiſed. This *blackiſh Redneſs* is very different from the Inflammations of the *Glans* and *Foreskin*, already mentioned; and therefore does not ſeem to be the Off-ſpring of the Virulent Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*; and far leſs are we to imagine the Bladders, and *Cryſtallins*, produced by the ſharpneſs of the Corruption.

On the other Hand; by conſidering the dark Redneſs, ſo very common in all Contuſions, we may naturally Conclude this Symptom to be of the ſame ſort. On this Suppoſition of a Bruiſe, the Bladders will eaſily become manifeſt; eſpecially if we conſider, how plentifully Lymphatical Veſſels are beſtowed on that Part. Now a Contuſion of ſuch Veſſels

fels would certainly hinder the Lympha to flow along them; and the Lympha, thus interrupted, will distend its Vessels in their natural Form: Which is the very Figure of the CrySTALLINS. And therefore, tho' the CrySTALLINS are the Effect of Coition, they are by no means the Product of an Infection, got that way: But are, more properly, the Effect of the Unfitness of the Parts of Generation; and that a Woman is straiter Naturally, or by Art, as Common Women frequently Practise.

The way how CrySTALLINS are cured, confirm, very much, the foregoing Opinion: for as they are often got, without an ensuing Gonorrhœa; so they are always cured, without having any regard to it; which never could be done, if they were any Symptom of that Disease. All this will appear more fully, when the Cure of CrySTALLINS is particular considered.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Phimosis, and Periphimosis,

THE Nature of Shankers and Crystallins being explained, we may soon be convinced that a *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* are more the immediate Effect of Shankers and Crystallins on the Foreskin, than of the Sharpness and Acrimony of the Running, which produced the Shankers. For as the *Phimus* or *Phimosis* is that Affection of the Foreskin, whereby it is so pursed on the Glans, that it cannot be drawn back to uncover it: But when the Foreskin choaks on the Neck of the Penis, and cannot return to cover the Glans, it is called a *Periphimosis* by (a) *Paulus Aeginita*. The Reason of these different Affections will become perspicuous, if we consider what promotes and facilitates the

(a) *Lib. 6. chap. lv.*

the Foreskin in covering, and uncovering, the Glans; as also the present hindrances.

The Glands of the *Nut* were, formerly, found to separate a Mucilaginous Substance that keeps it slippery, and conduces to the Foreskin passing backward, and forward, more easily over it. Now when the Liquors of these Glands are coagulated, in any Measure, and not discharged on the Nut; it becomes Difficult for the Foreskin to run over it: Which Difficulty encreases by the Tumours, or Shankers, that grow there, so that on their Account the Foreskin is not easily brought over the Nut; but Choaks, and occasions a *Phimosis*, or *Periphimosis*.

The *Shankers* on the Glans, we find, hinder the Foreskin's slipping over it; and these on the Foreskin as also the Crystallins, thicken the Foreskin and render it unfit to pass over the Glans: And therefore the Foreskin stopping before, or on the Neck of the Glans, will be the Cause of a *Phimosis*, or *Periphimosis*. Besides; the Foreskin not being a single, but

a double, Membrane; the inward Doubling, which touches the Penis, may be thickned, when the external remains unaffected: Only, it will lie in Pleates and Wrinkles upon the Penis, while the inward Choaks it. Thus its Thickness encreases by a new Afflux of Humours, which comes by its Choaking on a Part, and conduces to produce a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis* more Powerfully.

It will equally contribute to give us a lively Notion of a *Phimosis* being occasioned by the Dryness, or Tumours, of the Glans, and to reconcile us to the Degression, that informs us of a *Phimosis*, where there cannot be the least Suspicion of the Pox, or any Degree of Venereal Sharpness. This *Phimosis* was in a Case of the Small-Pox; and it was so great that it hindred the Child to make Water for Two Days. This *Phimosis* happened in the Time of the drying of the Small-Pox, and continued till the Scabs began to fall off.

Women have a *Phimosis* in a Gonorrhœa, and on sundry other Occasions.

It

It was in these last Cases of Women that we find it first mentioned: For their Phimosis is, on any Account, when the Entry into the Vagina is shut up; so that it does not suffer any thing to pass into it. Afterwards, by Analogy, all Parts that are open and are to shut, being under a Difficulty of Opening, by a Swelling of the Parts, take that Name. Hence it is that we hear of a *Phimosis* of the *Lips*, *Eye-lids*, *Anus*, and *Foreskin*, as well as one of the *Vagina*.

There is one thing very remarkable, that these Symptoms have not only lost their first Name; but Authors have transfer'd the Word *Phimosis* to signify what *Galen*, *Ægineta*, and *Ancient Physicians* call'd a *Periphimosis*; which always occasions the greatest Confusion, and rather proceeds from not knowing how these Names are understood by Physicians, than any Design they have of Innovating. This Fault could not admit of any Excuse, if the Learned *Gorræus* did not give

some Countenance to the Expression. But the Change of Names is very manifest in Mr. Blegny. (a) *A Phimosis in Men* (says he) is such a Contraction of the Preputium, or Foreskin, that it cannot be extended to cover the Glans of the Yard. On the other Hand; (b) *The Skin, in a Paraphimosis, sticks so close to the Preputium, and is so far extended beyond the Head of the Glans, that the Penis is, as it were, strangled; and so shut up that the Glans cannot be seen.*

(a) Pag. 112. (b) Pag. 118.

The CONCLUSION.

Why Men catch a Gonorrhœa more easily than Women. The real Difference between a Fluor Albus and a Gonorrhœa,

THE Symptoms of a Gonorrhœa being explain'd, and its Nature discovered in this Method of Reasoning; we have found the *Cause* of the *Disease*, and of its *Symptoms*, to be the same in Men and Women; as far as their Parts of Generation can admit: Which Account differs very widely from all others, where there are different Hypotheses, for explaining it in each of the Sexes; and which do not perfectly well agree among themselves. Tho' the principal Regard has been had to the Men, in this Explanation; yet the peculiarities,

peculiarities, in which they differ from the Women, have been fully considered: So that the Gonorrhœa, in both Sexes, has been carefully examined, and inquir'd into. Now, before the next Step is made towards the Cure of a Gonorrhœa, Two Cases are to be considered; which did not easily come in our way before. One is, *The notable Difference we find there is, of Men being more readily infected than Women, with the Matter of a Gonorrhœa.* The other, *why it is so difficult to determine, whether Women have the Whites, or a Gonorrhœa.*

As to the First; we find, by Experience, that few Men escape the Contagion, that have any Commerce with an Infected Woman: Notwithstanding of the very inconsiderable Quantity they can receive of the Infection. On the other Hand, Women receive a Million Times more Contagion; yet escape clear from being Infected with a Gonorrhœa.

This Paradox will soon vanish, if we consider that the Contagious Liquor is conveyed from a Man, blended with another Liquor in a Quantity

tity far exceeding the Poysonous Liquid: As also, that this Liquor, with which the Contagion is mixed, is very *Soft* and *Viscid*; fit to sheath and entangle the sharp Parts of the Running. And therefore the sharp contagious Parts may be so blunted, in the other Liquor, as altogether to defeat its ordinary Effects; especially in the Time they both remain in the Vagina: So that both by having its Quality changed, or its stay very short in the Vagina; the sharp Liquor cannot stimulate the Lacunæ, or Infect the Liquor which naturally flows out of them. It is then very manifest, how an Infected Man may have Commerce with a sound Woman, without her ever sharing in his Infection. Whereas a Man, receiving the smallest Quantity of this acrimonious Stuff, is easily Infected; it being communicated in all its Force, without any Mixture; and meets with so much Moisture only, in his Lacunæ, as is more fit to dissolve, and propagate, the contagious Salts, than to prevent their Infecting.

The

peculiarities, in which they differ from the Women, have been fully considered: So that the Gonorrhœa, in both Sexes, has been carefully examined, and inquir'd into. Now, before the next Step is made towards the Cure of a Gonorrhœa, Two Cases are to be considered; which did not easily come in our way before. One is, *The notable Difference we find there is, of Men being more readily infected than Women, with the Matter of a Gonorrhœa.* The other, *why it is so difficult to determine, whether Women have the Whites, or a Gonorrhœa.*

As to the First; we find, by Experience, that few Men escape the Contagion, that have any Commerce with an Infected Woman; Notwithstanding of the very inconsiderable Quantity they can receive of the Infection. On the other Hand, Women receive a Million Times more Contagion; yet escape clear from being Infected with a Gonorrhœa.

This Paradox will soon vanish, if we consider that the Contagious Liquor is conveyed from a Man, blended with another Liquor in a Quantity

tity far exceeding the Poysonous Liquid: As also, that this Liquor, with which the Contagion is mixed, is very *Soft* and *Viscid*; fit to sheath and entangle the sharp Parts of the Running. And therefore the sharp contagious Parts may be so blunted, in the other Liquor, as altogether to defeat its ordinary Effects; especially in the Time they both remain in the Vagina: So that both by having its Quality changed, or its stay very short in the Vagina; the sharp Liquor cannot stimulate the Lacunæ, or Infect the Liquor which naturally flows out of them. It is then very manifest, how an Infected Man may have Commerce with a sound Woman, without her ever sharing in his Infection. Whereas a Man, receiving the smallest Quantity of this acrimonious Stuff, is easily Infected; it being communicated in all its Force, without any Mixture; and meets with so much Moisture only, in his Lacunæ, as is more fit to dissolve, and propagate, the contagious Salts, than to prevent their Infecting.

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The Reason is perfectly the same, for Women not entertaining the Infection; if they receive it when they have their *Menstrua*: For the Blood, flowing from about the Neck of the Womb, not only sheaths, but washes, and dissolves this Acrimonious Infection; and carries it along with it self, as it flows out of the Body. This Prevention is still more Powerful, that the Supply of Blood is always renewed in the Vagina, and is constantly, flowing out of it for *Four, Five, or more Days*; and is, on that Account, a very proper Means, to hinder the Contagion of a Gonorrhœa from taking Place.

The Operation of such soft and entangling Liquors, cannot beget in us any Difficulty, in apprehending their Effect; for preventing the sharp Parts of a Running, from Infecting the Liquor of any Part, or from stimulating the Part it self; when we reflect, that such Effects are not uncommon in our daily Experience: And that unsafe Quantities of *Corrosive* Spirits, or Oils, are made not only Safe, but Useful; by blending them

them with *mucilages*, *soft Oils*, or the like entangling Substances. And therefore how the Effect of an Acrimonious Liquor, of the Gonorrhœa, is defeated by Seed, or menstrual Blood, becomes easy to be understood.

The next Difficulty that remains to be explained, is to find out the Difference between the *Fluor Albus* in Women, and their Gonorrhœa: As also, by what Marks they may be known; since hitherto such Signs, as can shew this difference, are still wanting. For the Humour that flows in the Whites is *Thick, White, Yellow*, and sometimes *Green*; often exciting a *Heat* of Urine, as well as the Gonorrhœa: All which being Symptoms of the Running of a Gonorrhœa, make the Characteristick of the Whites more hardly to be found.

Baglivi (a) pretends that the *Fluor Albus* is easy to be known in Time of Menstruating; because it disappears, and is intimately mixed with the Blood: Which is otherwise when Women have a Gonorrhœa; the Running

(a) Lib. 2. Chap. viii. Sect. iii.

Running then appearing separately in the Time of their Courses. But as this Observation is really feigned, and altogether inconsistent with daily Experience, and the Nature of the thing, it does not require our further Consideration: For how should Two Liquors, that easily mix, pass slowly in the same compressed Canal, and yet keep asunder, and flow separately: From whence alone the groundlessness of this Supposition might be made appear.

After all, upon due Consideration, it will be found; that there are not any Marks in the flowing Liquors or any that can be drawn from the Seat and Source, of the Efflux, to be discovered; which can point out the Difference in these Two Discharges. As to their Matter, it is the same; the Liquor of the Lacuna discharged in a greater Abundance. The Colours of this Matter were already observed to be the same: So neither the Place from whence it flows, nor its Colour afford any Distinction; which has been so long, vainly, expected from them. Yet as the Fluor Albus, and

all

all its Symptoms, are the Effects of Causes that are within a Woman herself; and the Gonorrhœa is produced by Causes extrinsecal to her, that stimulate the Lacunæ, and poison their Streams; These distinguishing Marks are only to be collected, from the Manner of their Being produced.

This Account agrees perfectly well with our constant Experience. For after the Colvari, and Acrimony of a Gonorrhœa are cured in Women, there remains very commonly an Efflux of a white, thick Liquor, not to be distinguished from the Whites, as an essential Disease; and upon which Appearance mercenary Clap-Curers leave Women to be helped by the proper Methods of that Disease, exacting their Reward of having Cured their Gonorrhœa: Tho' this Efflux is as much a Part of the Disease, as any other we can Assign.

Both these Observations are still more obvious, from what we formerly mentioned, in treating of the Gonorrhœa in Men: For, in their Case, the Colours of the Running, and Heat of Urine being abated, the

White

White Running, or a Running without Virulence (as we always term it) constantly appears; yet I never heard, that Authors attribute the Whites to Men, likewise; which they might as justly do, as to Women, on this Occasion. And therefore; as all the *Symptoms* in a *Gonorrhœa*, and *Fluor Albus* of Women, are so much alike, (whatever their Effects may be, when improperly Cured) they do not afford any *Pathognomonical* Sign; which can be taken from the *Place* of the Running, or any *Difference* of its Colour. But all its Signs are prudential Collections only, unless the *Running* be attended with *Chancres*, or other *Symptoms*, peculiar to a *Gonorrhœa*.



PART II.

CHAP. I.

The General Design in Curing a Gonorrhœa with a general Account of the Medicines of common Use for obtaining it.

SECT. I.



WE have endeavoured, in the former Part, to deduce the Seat and Nature of a Gonorrhœa, from its Symptoms; without having any Regard to the *Theories*, at present, received; or any sort of *Hypothesis* whatsoever

whatsoever. And by what has been said, the *Indications of Cure* do, no longer, remain to be *General* and *Undetermined*: As the *Garrying off* a *malignant* and *hurtful Humour*, we know nothing of, must be. But the *Destroying* the *Acrimony*, which causes a *Gonorrhœa*; and the *Repairing* the *Relaxation* the *Excretory Ducts* suffer, by a longer Course of a greater Quantity of their *Liquor* passing out of them, are the *Scopes* our present Theory directs us to.

Now whether we think fit to use the *Medicines*, commonly known; or that we *invent* others that are *New*; we can, hereafter, be under no Difficulty in settling the *Preference* on either; or how to *Administer* them to the best Advantage. And therefore I shall proceed in a Method, whereby the *Medicines* of present Use, may be examined, and given to the best Purpose. By this Method, we shall soon be convinced; that the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa* is as much founded on *Chance*, and *Accident*, as the Practice of the most unknown Distemper; and whatever Theories have

have yet appeared, have had as little Foundation in these Practices, as they have received Benefit from the Theories. In Effect, that the present Practice is *Uncertain*, and *Empirical*; from which proceed the *Pax* and a Multitude of ill Consequences, we daily observe.

The greatest Aims Authors have seemed to drive at, were either the *Carrying off a Malignant*, or *Hurtful*, Humour; or their Design was to heal a *Sore Part*. Both Attempts very specious, but involved in great Difficulties, in the Performance. The carrying off such an Humour is very plausible, howsoever unlikely the Means of doing it may be. Nor does any healing Design lessen the Expectations of the Sick; for healing a Part that is *Sore*, and *Scalded*, falls in so well with their common Apprehensions of things, that they readily submit to any Methods, that appear to bring about such obvious Ends.

For the first purpose, Purgative Medicines promise every thing, in carrying off *Malignity*, and *Sharpness*, of any kind. So that it is no

wonder to find the great Stress some Practitioners have placed in these kinds of Medicines; without any Judgment, in chusing the most proper in that Tribe.

But as those hopeful Medicines have, most commonly, failed the Expectations these Practitioners did not doubt to reap from them; after using them in different Forms of Pills, Potions, Ptisans, &c. have had recourse to Restraining; some to balsamical or healing Medicines; and not a few to such as excite a Quantity of Urine; and the rest have combined all these Means together. Thus we have Purging without Design, Healing without any particular View, and a Jumble of Medicines taken up without Reason; administered without Judgment.

Surely those Medicines that are thought, and justly, to be of some Use in curing a Gonorrhoea; should be of far greater Advantage if they were properly administered; since all of them prove Hurtful, as they are sometimes given. Each of them, except Purging Medicines, being able to bring a Gonorrhoea to terminate

in

in its last, and pernicious, State, the Pox. And therefore this Advantage will arise from this Account, we are to give of the Practice of the known Medicines; that we may be always secure so to administer them, that they may have their most beneficial Effect, and never to end the Disease in the Pox.

But before we begin this Account, we must remember what has been concluded in Two former Corollaries; which Conclusions are confirmed from Experience; that the Matter of a Running may in length of Time, spend it self, in some healthy Constitutions: Or, that in some Cases, *People cure of themselves.* And secondly, that if a Gonorrhœa was never to be cured, it should never end in the Pox; any otherwise than by an injudicious Practice. The utmost that could happen, by its Continuance, must be the Wasting of the Person, who is ill of it; and the Consequences that commonly attend such Wastings. And therefore, I proceed to account for the Medicines we Practice with at present, with regard to the true and

genuine Indications; and with respect to this Natural Cure, we sometimes observe.

CHAP. II.

Of Purging Medicines for Curing a Gonorrhœa, and some of the best approved Forms.

SECT. I.

IT is not so much as pretended, that *Purging Medicines* do, in the least, contribute to destroy the Sharpness of a Gonorrhœa; and many of them are known to encrease it. And therefore; they can only be useful, by running off the poisoned Liquor; which is the common Method, in a natural Cure. When we inquire, then, into the Operation of *Purging Medicines*,
for

for curing a Gonorrhœa; our endeavour is to find, the propriety of these Medicines; whereby this Method is assisted; and the Effects they have, when they rather hinder than promote the Cure: All which will become manifest, by considering the most obvious Effects of Purging Medicines.

These are either their *Emptying* the Guts, or their *rendering* the Blood, and other *Liquors*, *Thicker*, or *Thinner*; according to the Quantity of Evacuation made from the Blood, in Men of different Constitutions. It being on these different Accounts, that the Fibrous Parts of the Body lose, or gain, in their Elasticity; or in the common way of speaking, are more *Bent*, and more *Flaccid*. So that by applying these ordinary Effects of Purging Medicines to our present Case, we are easily apprized of their usefulness in curing a Gonorrhœa: Which is, by no Means, in destroying its Poyson; but in the small Assistance they give to Nature, when it carries off the Matter in some very Healthy Constitutions.

The foregoing Assistance, and Impediment, given to Nature, by the different Use of Purging Medicines are easily conceived. For when they make the Blood more Fluid, or the Fibres more Tended; the Effect of the former: In that Case, the Excretory Ducts are not extremely dilated, the Quantity of Liquid flowing out of them being moderate; and the Running is kindly wasted, nor does the Quantity of it continue to be considerable, after the Malignity is changed, or destroyed. On the other Hand, when the Blood is weakned by Purging Medicines, the Tenseness of Fibres is likewise weakned, and the Running is in a greater Quantity; and thereby, the Excretory Ducts being Relaxed, the Quantity of Running is not only greater; but continues for a long time, after the Malignity has been subdued. Both which Cases are commonly seen, in curing Men and Women of a Gonorrhœa; tho' this Error is most easily committed in the Cases of Women.

From what has been said, it is evident that Purging Medicines do
not

not act directly in the Cure of a Gonorrhœa. As also, what the Designs are, we ought to have in Purging; and what the Consequences are of our being frustrated in them.

It is likewise manifest that all Purging Medicines are not to be used promiscuously, in the Cure of a Gonorrhœa: Some of them encreasing the Acrimony; and, with it, the Quantity of Running, an Inflammation, the Cording of the Yard, and Heat of Urine. Others being less apt, in their own Nature, to prevent the Relaxations of the Excretory Ducts, or to preserve their Springyness; which are great Considerations in the Use of Purging Medicines, on this Occasion.

In effect, the stimulating is often so great by Purging Medicines; that I am ready to think a Gonorrhœa may be, more speedily, Cured, without taking any Medicines; than by a Course of such, as are Purging. This Assertion will be less surprizing, if we compare the Times, in which a Gonorrhœa is Cured in the Method, recommended by Doctor Sydenham,

Sydenham, and in which it runs off, in a Natural Cure.

But as Purging Medicines have been proved, to be of some Use in the Cure of a Gonorrhœa; as is likewise manifest by Experience; I shall add a few Forms of such, as Practical Authors have especially recommended.

Apozem. R. Folior. Scrophular. aquatic. Sen. virent. ℥ij. Immittantur in aq. bullient. ℔j. et Infundant. ab igne remota. Colaturam hauriat duabus vel tribus vicibus.

R. Tamarindor. ℥ij. aq. commun. ℔iv. Coquant. ad ℔iij. In Colatura infunde frigide per noctem Senn. mund. semin. Coriandr. Liquirit et rosar. rubrar. ā ℥ij Capiat Cyathum unum mane, una hora ante pastum.

Bolus.

Veslingius, proposing rather to cleanse than bind, has this Bolus. R. Conserv. Malv. rhab. elect pulverat ā ℥j. terebinth. venet. ℥ij. M. F. Bol. primo mane deglutendus.

For

Purging Medicines.

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For the same Purpose this *Apozem* *Apozem*. was devised.

R. Radic. Alth. ʒss. folior. Malv. Bismalv. ā M. ss. Fic ping. ʒij. aq. purgant. ℥ij. Coq. ad ¼ consumptionem. Colaturam hauriat Ager debitis intervallis.

But as Mercury, and the preparations of it, have been thought an Antidote of the Venereal Poyson; most Authors have thought every attempt, without some of them, to be vain and of no Effect. And therefore *Riverius*, in his first Centur. of Observations, prescribes thus in his *Obs.* 25.

R. Calomelan pil. Coch. minor. ā ʒj. syr. de spin. Cerv. q. s. M. F. pil. v.

Pills

To this Purpose are the Pills called *Trium Diabolorum*.

R. Trochiscor. Alhand. Diagrid. ā gr. iv. Mercur. sublimat. dalc. viii. gr. de Syr. stoecha. d q. s. M. F. pil. iv.

R. Extr. Catholic. ʒss panac mercurial, gr. v. Elix. proprietat. q. s. M. F. pil. v.

With such like Pills the *Tarbit* *Mineral*, *Green Precipitate* (or the *green Lizard*) and the *White Precipitate* are

are prescribed in their due, and common, Doses. But all the Mercurial Medicines are very frequently mix'd in with Cassia; both on the Account of its being a soft and easy Purgative; as also, that it is thought particularly Useful to the Bladder, and Urethra.

Bolus.

R. Cass. recent. extract. 3℥. pulver. rad. rhabarb. el. 3℥. Mercur. d. 3℥. (vel Latert. virid. gr. iv.) M. F. Bol. mane vorandus.

R. Ocul. Cancror. pptor. 3℥. Gum. Guaiac. diagrid. ā 3ij. Sal. prunell. G. Tragacanth. ā 3j. Calomelan. 3ij. Solution. gum. Tragac. q. s. M. F. pilular. Massa, de cujus singulis drachmis forment. pil. x. aquales pondere. Harum. V. bis indies accipiat.

R. Lacert. virid. 3ij. G. guaiac nativ. Stib. diaphoretic. ā 3j. Scammon. sulphurat. Alo. succotrin. ā 3℥. solut. gum. Tragacanth. q. s. M. F. c. singulis drach. pil. xij quarum. iv. primo Mane & hora Somni deglutiat.

Many more, and various Forms, might be related from Authors, or contrived in imitation of them: But I think the preceding Number sufficient;

cient; which are, for the greatest part, taken from the Best and most Approved Physicians, who have practis'd in the Venereal Disease.

S E C T. II.

The Assistance and Impediment Astringent Medicines give in the Cure of a Gonorrhœa.

AS the carrying off Malignity was the great Motive for us to use Purging Medicines; so the great Quantity of Running, observed to follow upon the practice of them, may occasion the recourse to Medicines that are *Binding*, or *Restraining*. But as the ill Effects of Purging Medicines (however specious, promising, and faultless they seemed to be) have appeared: So these Restraining Medicines will be found to abound with more, and greater: tho' Physicians
make

make them their last Resort in cases of all manner of Evacuations.

They are not without their Use in the present Occasion; yet that is not so great, as is expected from them: For tho' great Discharges and Evacuations require, in reality, to be stopt, and bound up; yet Binding Medicines are, but in Appearance, proper for that purpose. It happens very commonly, in most of the great Evacuations, that the Cause of them is often augmented, and seldom changed, by Restricting Medicines; which is the true Reason of their being ineffectual. This Misapplication of Medicines is not only obvious, in treating of a Gonorrhoea; but in other Diseases likewise, wherein they are reputed of principal Use, as in Hemorrhages, a Looseness, &c. In which Cases, their Inefficaciousness is not their only Fault; for their succeeding in a wrong time, often produces Worse Diseases, than those we should cure.

But that we may discover the proper Use of Astringent Medicines, in the Cure of a Gonorrhoea; we need only observe their visible Effects; which

Astringent Medicines.

III

which is the Stopping an Exorbitant Effusion of any Liquor. And therefore their Operation is either by thickening the Mass of Liquors in general; whereby their Discharge comes to be of a less Quantity: Or else, by affecting the Discharging Liquor, at its Canals, and Place of Discharge, as to become some Bar and Hindrance to its Flowing out of them: Which is the most common Effect of Astringent Medicines apply'd to any Place; as is manifest by the further Progress in the same Design, by actual and potential Cauteries, Stitching, &c.

In either of these Cases, Astringent Medicines are of great Use: For the Relaxation of the Excretory Ducts may be preserved, as well as restored by them: And the Circumstances of Blood, already mentioned, may be changed, so as the great Quantity of Running may be moderated; whether these Conditions be the Effect of Purgine Medicines, or the Defect of the Person's Constitution.

Cor. I. It plainly appears from the foregoing Account of Astringent Medicines, that their Power on Liquors, flow-
ing

ing out of Reservatories, must be very inconsiderable. And therefore, they could not have been useful, if the Matters of the Gonorrhoea had proceeded out of the Prostate, or Seed-Bladders, according to the common Hypothesis.

Cor. 2. It is likewise manifest, how the Corrupted Running, receiving any Check from Astringent Medicines, will flow into the Blood, poison it, and produce the Pox; with Symptoms of different Degrees of Malignity, as the Stoppage is early, total, or in part: And the Difference of a Partial, or Total, Stoppage is so considerable; that Misfortunes of the former are twenty times more easily retrieved than those of the last.

And tho' the Running is absolutely cleared of its Venom; yet if the binding Medicines succeed, while the Quantity is great, it is only for so long a time as the Excretory Ducts can contain it: Which afterwards bursts out, in so surprizing a Quantity, as often exceeds the greatest we see in any one Day of a Gonorrhoea. From which Consideration it follows; that

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that the Excretory Ducts may further be relaxed, by the Matter being pent up, after undue Quantities of Restraining Medicines; so that they cannot easily be restored, but occasion repeated Relapses: Effects very contrary from what we confidently expect from those Medicines.

Thus having shewn what Astringent Medicines can do in Curing a Gonorrhœa; as also the proper Times, and Doses, of them for obtaining that end, and preventing any Possibility of forming a Pox; I proceed to add some of those Forms, which are chiefly depended on, in the Practice of a Gonorrhœa.

℞. *Croc. Mart. astringent. ʒiv. Off.* Powders.
Sep. Succin. Corall. utriusque Ebor. ā
ʒij. M. F. Pulv. cujus ʒʒ. Exhib.
bis in Die.

℞. *Fol. Menth. Mumia Coral. rub.*
Agn. cast. Carab. ā ʒj. M. F. Pulvis.
Hujus ʒj. ex Ovo tremulo primo Mane
deglutiat.

Claud. Deodatus greatly commends
the *Sacchar. Saturn.*

I

℞.

Astringent Medicines.

R. Magister. Off. Sapia 3℔. Pulver. Ros. rubrar. ℥j. M. pro unica Dose.

Electuary.

R. Semin. Lactuc. Agn. Cast. Sang. Dracon. Myrrh. Ocul. Cancr. pptor. Terr. sigillat. Irid. ā 3ij. Conserv. rosar. rubr. 3℔. Syr. Menth. q. s. M. F. Opiata, de qua Magnitudin. Nuc. Moschat. major. bis vel ter in die accipiat.

Bolus.

R. Mastich. Coral. rubr. ppti. Succ. Alb. Sach. Saturn. ā gr. xv. Cons. Cynosbat. q. s. M. F. Bol. ij. quorum unum, hora somni capiat, alterum proximo Mane.

Draught.

The Famous Mouffet has this Draught. R. Larn. cam Flor. Salv. rubr. ā M. j. Mulge desuper Lac Vaccinum. Infund. per Noctem. Colatura addant. pulver. Terebinth. coct. Succin. et Nucis moschat. ā ℥j. quam hauriat Mane. Præparetur similis Dosis, ut Vesperi propinet.

Apozem.

R. Rad. Consolid. major. 3℔. plantagin. Equiset. Bellid. minor. polygon. ā M. j. Acetos. M. j℔. Semin. plantagin.

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gin. ʒj. Acetos. Malv. ā ʒss. Fl. ros.
rubr. pug. i. Uvar. passar. ʒss Glyciriz.
ʒiij Coq. in aq. pynt. ix. Colatur. add.
Syr. portulac. Myrtin. ā ʒjss. M. F.
Apozema pro tribus dosibus.

℞. Semin. Alkekeng. Quatuor frigid.
major. papaver. alb. Lactuc. plantagin. ā
ʒss. rhab. elect. ʒij. Mastick. ʒjss. Gum.
Arabic. bol. Armen. Succin. Tragacanth.
Amyl. ā ʒj. Semin. Agni. cast. ros. ru-
brar. ā ʒss Solut Gum. Tragacanth. q.
s. M. F. pilular. Massa.

Pills.

℞. Ocul. Cancr. ppter. ʒss. Gum.
Guaiac. ʒij. spermat Cet. ʒjss. Sal.
prunell. gum. Tragacanth ā ʒj. Bezoart
mineral. Camphor. Bals. Capiv. Merc. dulc.
ā ʒij. Balsam. sulph. anisat. ʒj. Ol.
sabin. gutt. x. M. et optime subigantur
solution. gum. Tragacanth. in pilular.
Massam; de cujus singulis drach. formant.
pil. xiv. Harum iv. primo mane & hora
somnia sumat.

℞. Croc. Mart. astring. ʒij. Trochisc.
de Carabe ʒj. Off. Sepia prap. ʒj. Sach.
Saturn. gr. xv. Syr. d. Nymph. q. s. ut
formantur pilulae Ciceris magnitudine.

℞. Gum. Arabic. Tragacanth. Carabe
Mumia Bol. armen. ā ʒj. Pulverisentur

et cum Syr. de Ros. sicc. F. Massa pilular.
de qua Cap. 3j. singulis diebus Mane,
duabus horis ante pastum.

Injections

℞. Siliquar. fabar Cineres, Aq. plantagin. q. s. M. et injiciantur.

℞. Vin. rubr. aq. Symphit. ā 3v. Fol. Scord. M. j. In his infund. per Noctem granor. Juniper. contusor. 3ij. Bol. amen. alcoholizat. 3℔. Mane leniter bulliant: filtretur Liqueor, et per Syringam injiciatur, postquam ager Urinam emiserit.

℞. Virid. aris 3℔. Aq. fontan. ℔ij. Stent simul quousque coloretur aqua; decanta, & in decantata dissolve Mercur. meteorizat. gr. iij. Filtra pro Injectione.

℞. Aq. plantagin. ℔℔. Dracon. mitigat. in pollinem redact. 3ij. M. in phiala & agita. Vice Dracon. addi potest sal saturni.

℞. Aq. plantagin. 3v. Vitriol. roman. 3℔. Croc. mart. astring. 3ij. M. bene & filtra. Liqueor est rubicundus.

℞. Lapid. Medicamentos. Croll. 3℔. Aq. rosar. rubrar. ℔℔. M. et eluat Urethram ope Syringæ.

S E C T. III.

Of Healing, or Balsamical Medicines.

IT is observed, that some kinds of Medicines, apply'd to a *Wound*, or a *Sore*, bring Quittor into them, and fill them up with *Flesh*: Which Medicines are, therefore, called *Healing*. And as *Balsams*, Natural or Artificial, are commonly the Medicines apply'd on these Occasions; *Healing* and *Balsamical* came to be Synonomous Names.

Authors, observing the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, believed it had a great Resemblance to the Pus or Quittor of a *Sore*, if it was not altogether the very same Substance; administred inwardly the safest of those *Balsams*, they had experienced in outward Applications; not doubting, but they might expect their Effect to be the same, in Healing the Sores which they supposed to be in a *Gonorrhœa*.

But if we mark the Operation of Healing Medicines, administred on this Occasion; we shall not observe their Effects to be the same, as when they are apply'd; there is not any *Digestion* precedes; the *Matter* of the Gonorrhœa does not become *Softer* and *Smoother*; however it becomes *Whiter*. On the contrary, it is thicker and more tenacious, very much differing from what we see, when Balsamical Medicines are outwardly apply'd. To be short, their Effect does not differ from that of Binding Medicines lately mentioned.

If these things are duely considered, together with what is already proved; it cannot be doubted, but these Healing Medicines must be accounted for another way, than they are at present. For, as it is now very Certain, that *Quittor* does not make the *Matter* of a Gonorrhœa; and the Healing Medicines produce Effects altogether different, from what they do, when apply'd to a Wound or Sore; we may safely conclude, that the good they do is not on Account of their Healing Quality, we first

first described. On the other Hand, as their Effects in stopping a Gonorrhœa, the Manner of doing it, and the like Relapses, are perfectly the same with Astringent Medicines; it is far more proper to rank them in their Tribe.

The easy Transformation of these Medicines into the best of Restringtons, for some Uses, is a great Confirmation of the foregoing Proof. For if the *Sulphur*, and *Oiliness*, of the Balsams are destroyed, by Boiling them in common Water; they are manifest Astringents, and still remain, as effectual in Curing a Gonorrhœa. This is evident in Boiling *Turpentine*, one of the most powerful Digestives of the Tribe; the Powder whereof loses its first Quality, and becomes a Binding Medicine, whether it be given inwardly, or outwardly apply'd: And many Practitioners prefer it to Turpentine it self, for curing a Gonorrhœa; by giving the Powder, after the Balsam has proved unsuccessful.

And therefore, our next Business shall be to add proper Forms of this

Healing Medicines.

Kind of Medicines, as we have done of the former : As also some Forms of *Purging*, *Astringent*, and *Healing Medicines* together : Since we find them given in that Manner ; in order to supply the Defects of each other ; or rather, in the Opinion of Authors, that *quæ non profunt singula, multa juvent.*

White
Mixtures.

℞. *Terebinth. optim.* ℥j. *vitellum Ovi.* M. in Mortario, dein adde *Aq. Agrimon.* ℥j. Ponatur Mistura per noctem in Baln. Mar. Adjice, mane, *suc Limon.* ℥iij. *sach albiss.* q. s. ad gratiam conciliandam.

After the same manner Mixtures may be made of Balm of Gilead, Balsam Cagyvi, or natural Balsam (of Peru) with proper Waters.

℞. *Aq. Calc.* ℥j. *Opobals. Cagyv. vel. peruvian.* ℥ss. *Ovi. vitelli auxilio* ℥. *Mistura alba.* Hujus, vel præcedentis, *Cochlear.* iij ter indies accipiat.

℞. *Opobalsam. gutt. xxx.* Cap. e *cochleari cum sacchari albiss.* s. q.

℞.

Healing Medicines.

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℞. Rhab. tost. Nuc. moschat. tost. Bolus.
Balsam. Tolutan. ā gr. xv. Sachar. Saturn.
gr. vj. Terebinth. venet. q. s. M. F. Bol.
Mane & hora somni sumendus.

℞. Cass. recenter extract. Terebinth.
Venet. ā ℥ij. Mercur. dulc. ℥ss. M.
F. Bol. Mane vorandus.

℞. Terebinth. venet. ℥ijss. Dracon.
mitigat. gr. x. M. F. Bol. Hostia invol-
vend. ut exhibeatur alternis diebus.

℞. Pulp. Cass. recent. extract. ℥j. Tere-
binth. venet. ℥ij. Merc. dulc. Ocul. Cancr.
preparator. sal. Prunell. ā ℥j. Sal Vola-
til. succin. ℥iv. Syrup. de Alth. Fernel.
q. s. M. F. Conditum; de quo capiat
magnitudinem Nuc. moschat. major. bis
terve de die. Electuary.

This last Electuary has been long
in use among Dutch Practitioners;
and is to be found in the *Praxis*
Chymiatrica rationalis in the Chapter
of a *Gonorrhœa*, p. 115. It is the same,
which Mr. Wall Practised here, and
commonly had his Name.

℞. Electuar. lenitiv. ℥ij. Bals. Cappyv.
℥vj. Ocul. Cancr. prepar. ℥iij. Nuc. mos-
chat.

chat. ras. Sal. prunell. ā 3ij. Mercur.
virid. 3iv. M. F. Electuar.

Rx. Sang. Dracon. Amyl. ā 3iij. Opa-
bals. 3ss. Terebinth. Cypria 3jss. M.
Sachar. apud, pistores Saccharias, in
furno incrustetur; de quo Cap. ter vel-
quater in die.

Pills

Rx. Mum. sang. dracon. terebinth. Coct.
Corall. rubr. Ppti. ā 3ij. Balsam. peru-
vian. q. s. M. F. pilular Massa; de
cujus singulis drachm. forment. pil. x.
Cap. iv. harum omni vesperi & multo
mane.

Rx. Ocul. Cancror. preparat. 3j. Gum.
guaiac. nativ. Balsam. Tolutan. ā 3ij.
Terebinthin. Cypria q. s. Redigatur in
formam pilularem Mediocris magnitudin.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Diuretical Medicines.

THE provoking a Quantity of Urine, greater than ordinary, is the chief Effect Authors have expected from Diuretical Medicines: Infomuch, that when the Cure of a Gonorrhœa does not proceed according to their Desire, they have always persisted to promote that Effect, without any other Design; and have even ventured upon the most Dangerous of that Kind, because they were supposed to produce most certainly the greatest Quantity. Now a greater Quantity of Water, whether it is made at one time, or that this Action is oftner repeated, cannot affect the Matter of the Gonorrhœa *directly* by changing its Acrimony, or by preserving the Tenseness of the Ducts from whence the Matter flows: But is merely subservient to the Method Nature is able to take, in throwing

throwing off the Disease without Medicines. From hence we are led to inquire, what a greater Quantity of Urine, or Water, oftner made, can do, in furthering and promoting this defective way of Nature.

Now a Quantity of Water passing out from the Bladder washes the Parts it runs over: So that it is evident, a natural Quantity of Water, oftner repeated, better answers this Design of Washing the Parts, than a greater Quantity made in the ordinary Time. And as the great End of exciting this Quantity, is to wash the Parts; it is very manifest, that the Use of Diuretical Medicines is not any other, than mere Washing without any regard to the Gonorrhœa. And therefore, the Matter of the Disease being often washed off the Parts, it neither flows further in by its increasing Quantity, nor Contracts any new Acrimony, by being too long lodged on the Parts. This Operation differs, in nothing, from washing a Sore with Fair Water; which would, very near, have the same Effect in the present Case, if it might be as properly

properly conveyed, or that it did not distend the Urethra, too much: Both which Inconveniences, and their Consequences appear from the whole Account we have given of this Disease.

From whence it is evident, that Diureticks curing a Gonorrhœa contradict the Hypothesis of those that use them, for that end; because no Parts, except the Urethra, can be wash'd to any purpose, by this extraordinary Quantity of Urine; and consequently the Seat of the Gonorrhœa is in the Urethra, which they never could imagine. It is for this Reason, that Diurettcal Medicines are found to be of no Use, in curing a Gonorrhœa in Women; the Seat of it, in them, being much higher in the Vagina, than it can be washed with their Urine.

This Assertion will appear more plainly, if we look more narrowly into this Affair: For whether the *Prostatæ* is a Single or Two Glands; yet the Matter in its Ducts cannot be washed with the Water, unless the Body of the *Prostatæ*, or the Valves

Valves of its Ducts were corroded. On that Supposition, no one will believe that any Washing will restore the ruined Substance of the Prostate. And therefore this Washing, if it could be done, would not be to any Purpose. On the other Hand, if the Seat of a Gonorrhœa was in the Prostate, and it Voided its poyson'd Liquor into the Urethra; yet the Liquor in the Prostate having no Communication with the Urine, it cannot be supposed to receive any Benefit from the Water. By consequence Diuretical Medicines could not be of any Use, in curing a Gonorrhœa; which contradicts our daily Experience.

This Argument is of greater force, in respect to the Seed-bladders; because the Seed is as little capable to be touched by the Urine, as the Liquor of the Prostate: Besides, the Urine does not touch the Bladders themselves.

The way how Urine is useful, in curing a Gonorrhœa, being thus evident; I might proceed, to shew the Inconveniences that attend a
Long

Diuretical Medicines.

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Long Use of Diuretical Medicines, on any View. For which reason we would not use them, to the greater Detriment of People, if other Methods could be found out. But it is sufficient to name them, this Place not being the most proper for such Inquiries.

℞. Terebinth. coct. Chrystall. mineral. Nuc. moschat. pulverat. ā ʒj. M. F. pulver. dos. iij. quas unico die capiat.

Powders.

℞. Cremor. tartar. Sal. Absynth. Coral. ad albedin. calcinat. Virg. aure. ā ʒj. M. F. dos. iij. Unico similiter Die sumenda.

℞. Margaritar. pptar. pulv. radic. alth. ā ʒss. Nitr. ppti ʒj. Conserv. fl. Malv. q. s. M. F. Bol. duo, quorum unum hora Somni, alterum proximo Mane deglutiat.

Bolus.

℞. Rad. Alth. petroselin. ā ʒvj. Gramin. ʒss. Hord. mand. ʒj. Uuar. passar. exacinatar. ʒvj. Coq. optime riteque in aq. commun. s. q. ad lbij. In Colatura solve Nitri purificat. ʒiij. M. F. Apozema.

Apozems.

℞.

℞. Decoct. Capillar. Vener. Agri-
mon. Hepatic. plantagin. Ceterach. ā
℥v. Syr. de Succo Violar. ℥ij. M. F.
Ptisana.

℞. Decoct. de v. radicib. aperient.
℥ij. Chrystal. mineral. ℥ij. Sachar. al-
biss. ℥v. M.

Querce.
san's Wa-
ter.

Riverius and many Authors com-
mend highly Quercetan's Water for a
Gonorrhœa.

℞. Menth. sicc. semin. lactuc. Rut.
Agn. Cast. ā. ℥ijss. Ireos florent. ℥ij
folior. Dictamn. Cretic. ℥x. Sach. optim.
℥ij. pulverisatis adde Terebinthin. venet.
℥xxx. Destillent. vase Vitrio, balneo Va-
poroso.

Tincture.

The Chymists commend a Tincture
made out of Worms, gathered in May,
made with Salt of Tartar. Of which
they give Twenty or Thirty Drops
at a Time; as also their Tincture of
Juniper Berries.

℞. Baccar. Juniper maturar. et electar.
q. v. Contundantur, et affusa aq. Saxi-
fragia s. q. digerantur. Hinc exprime,
abstrahendo

*abstrahendoque inspissa ad mellis consisten-
tiam. Hujus mell. Juniperini cochl. x.
misce optime cum aq. vita Juniperina et
digere quo F. vel Tinct. vel Elixir
Juniperinum.*

*R. Conserv. fl. Malva ʒj. Sympht. Electuary
ʒss. Radic. Ononid. pulverat. ʒiij. Semin.
Rusc. Brusc. ʒij. Syr. Alth. Fernel. q. s.
M. F. Opiata, de qua capiat subinde mag-
nitudin. Nuc. moschata major.*

After all; some other Diurettcal Medicines have been brought into Practice; which, not only, excite a greater Quantity of Water, but also stimulate the Parts they pass over: And these have been thought, to be more effectual in stopping a Gonorrhœa, and changing its Colour, than any simple Diuretick, that has not this other Quality. The Effects of these Medicines were discovered, merely by trying more Powerful Diureticks, as has been said: But the Success will be found to be the Consequence of the stimulating Faculty of the Medicines, and not of their exciting Urine, in greater Abundance.

K

For

For the Stimulus of these Medicines superadded to that of the Acrimony of the Gonorrhœa, makes a greater and quicker Discharge of Matter; which Matter having, proportionably, less of the corrupting Principle in it, is more of the Natural Colour of the Liquor, separated at other Times, or it is *Whiter*. Now by a greater Discharge made by a Stimulus, that does not Poyson the Liquors; at the same Time: The stimulating Parts of those that do corrupt it, are sooner carry'd off, and more speedily Spent and Exhausted. So that a Gonorrhœa will sooner cease than it naturally could do; and as soon as the acquired Relaxation will allow.

But as this good Effect is produced by adding a Stimulus to that of the Gonorrhœa; the promising Success is commonly eluded by Pain, and other grievous Symptoms, that attend the Operation of Two stimulating Powers; so that these Authors, not knowing how to Dose, or Correct, their Medicines, are forced to discontinue them, before they can produce their Effects. Some, indeed, have attempted

attempted to render this Medicine more mild, by mixing it with Oils, and such other Medicines: But, in this way of Correcting, the Stimulus is destroyed; and the Medicine becomes Ineffectual, and of no Service. However, the foregoing Observations being of some Use, to the better managing of such Medicines; I shall recite their Forms.

*R. Canthard. integrar. ℥j. vin. rhenan. Tinctures
℥ij. vel spir. vin. tantundem. Infundantur per aliquot dies, hinc filtra. Hujus Tinct. cochlear. miscatur cum Cerevis. vel vini cyatho, quem hauriat aeger; proximis diebus augetur cochleatim Dosis.*

This Method seems first to have been communicated to *Tho. Bartholin*, and he relates this Experiment in his 55 Epistle of the 4 Centur. But the way of preparing in the 54. Now this Tincture was soon found to be attended with grievous Pain, bloody Urine; and other ill Consequences; and therefore they endeavoured to prevent the Mischief of it, by mixing it with Oil, Juice of *White Mullein*,
K 2 and

and the Syrup of Marsh-mallows, as this Syrup is prepared by *Fernelius*.

Tho' this Practice was highly recommended; rather, it would seem, upon Expectation of what it would do, than its real Effects; was soon after discontinued, either because of the Pains it excited, or that its Effect was destroyed by the Correctives; till of late, other Physicians have attempted its Correction, as unsuccessfully; but in more Nauseous Preparations. This Modern Method is as follows.

℞. *Spir. vin.* ℥ix. *rhab. elect.* ʒjss. *Cantharid.* ʒij. *Gum. Guaiac.* *Coccinell.* *Balsam. peruvian.* ā ʒj. *M. Eliciatur Tinctura.*

℞. *Spir. Vin.* ℥vj. *Cantharid.* ʒj. *rhab. elect.* ʒjss. *gum. Lacc.* ʒj. *guaiac.* ʒij. *Digerantur tribus Diebus in M. B.*

℞. *Rhab. elect.* ʒjss. *Cantharid.* ʒj. *Gum. guaiac.* *Balsam. peruvian. coccinell.* ā ʒss. *sp. salarmoniac.* ʒjss. *sp. vin.* ℥ix. *M. F. f. a. Tinctura.*

These

These indeed are the Methods taken, to Correc^t the Inconveniences occurring in the Practice of Cantharides: But how far are such Correctives, from answering any reasonable Design? How Injudicious, and Nauseous, the Composition. It is indeed the mixing something of every thing, that ever was given for the Cure of a Gonorrhœa; which Mixtures are, most commonly, of the least Use; and to much worse purpose than if the Sick had taken nothing. But who could imagine, that this Medicine, after a little *Lentive Decoction*, and the *Dutch Electuary* formerly mentioned, a most *delightful* Method; should be called the Invention of some, who set themselves up above their Brethren, as Practisers in the Gonorrhœa, with distinguishing Success. But, not to insist upon such felonious assuming Airs, on the common Stock of Physicians; I proceed to consider of the best Methods, for easing the *grievous* Symptoms formerly explained, while the great Business of the Cure is going on; and which certainly become

easy a Course with the *Running*, as they were at first produced by it. Before I come to this, I must observe, that mention is commonly made of a Practice of a Gonorrhœa with a particular Regard to Women. But as I know of no such different Practices, excepting an indiscreet Use of Purging Medicines in Women with Child, and against which it is unnecessary to caution any Physicians; I shall not waste Time in such Considerations. It is true indeed, Women are cured with greater Difficulty than Men; yet they do not require different Methods; as is manifest from what is already said, both in the Theoretical, and Practical Part, of this Discourse.

CHAP. II.

*Of Easing the Pain in
making Water.*

IT has been, already, proved; that the sharp Pain, in making Water, proceeds from the Salt Urine passing over the Urethra, corroded with the Matter of a Gonorrhœa. So that as the Pain in making Water cannot be Cured, while the Matter continues to Stimulate, and Corrode that Part; on the contrary; as the Acrimony of the Liquor abates, and the Gonorrhœa is cured, the Sharpness of Urine likewise abates. Yet, the sharpness of Urine being always very troublesome, and often attended with ill Consequences by continuing; means are to be used, whereby the Sharpness may be alleviated, during the Progress of the Cure. This Method of Alleviating the Pain, is, either by defending the Urethra from being af-

fectured with the Salt of the Urine; or else by rendering the Water less Salt. In the former Case, the Salt cannot Corrode the Urethra; in the latter, the Salt, which is the Corroding Cause, is destroyed.

In the first, we imitate the Provision Nature has made, to preserve the Urethra from the like Corrosion, the Saltiness of Seed and Urine renders it Obnoxious to: But this Soft Liquor it self, being Poysoned by the Taint of the Gonorrhœa, chiefly contributes to excite the Pain in making Water; instead of defending the Parts from the Acrimony of the Urine. And therefore if we either make the Urine more mucilaginous, or inject Liquors indued with the like Quality; the Urethra will be covered with the slimy and mucilaginous Substance, and thereby be preserved from any Hurt, from the Saltiness of the Water, and the sharp Matter of the Gonorrhœa.

The last Design may be obtained by preventing the Saltiness abounding so much in the Blood: So that the Liquor secreted at the Kidneys may
not

not be so Salt. Or else, to divide the Quantity of Salt Parts commonly conveyed with the Urine, among a greater Quantity of its Watry Parts: Whereby the Urethra will not be thus excoriated. Whatever the Means of bringing about the first Part of this Design may be; it is certain, that Salt may be so diluted in a Quantity of Water as to lose its Saltness: But the Serum of the Blood making up the Liquid Part of the Urine by increasing its Quantiy, the Salt will be so diluted, as to cease Stimulating: And the Heat, or Pain, of Urine lessened, and relieved by increasing its Quanty. From hence and Cor. 3. it is very plain, why the Running is not attended with a Pain in making Water, the first Three or Four Days of its appearing.

Authors have been unhappily misled in relieving this Symptom, by their chief Endeavours to Cure it; as if it were the Disease it self. This their Mistake seems to proceed, from their being persuaded, that the Pain in making Water arose from an extraordinary Heat in the Urine; which
Heat,

Heat, they judged to be occasioned by an Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder: As also that the Inflammation was produced by the Sharpness of the Gonorrhœa. By Consequence, their great Design has been to cure the Heat of Urine, by curing an Inflammation; they took for its Cause: And indeed this mistaken Observation is the Foundation of all the Theory and Practice of *Blegny*, and other Authors. But as all this Supposition has, already, been proved a Series of Dreams, and Errors; I shall not insist on it any further, than to consider what Influence this Hypothesis has had on their Practice.

At present, their Success has been more Fortunate, than their Intentions were Reasonable; and thro' a multitude of Mistakes, they have hit upon a tollerable good Practice. For from this False Principle, *That Inflammations are only to be cured by Remedies, actually Cold*; They fell into the Use of Medicines; that, generally, by their Coldness, are proper to produce a greater Quantity of Water: And

And some of those Cold Medicines, being likewise mucilaginous, the Effect of diluting the Salts of the Urine, and besmearing the Urethra with a Mucilage was obtain'd, without the meaning of the Practitioners. And if all their Errors had been thus lucky, the difference between a right Practice and a wrong One had not been considerable: Tho' no Body would desire to be so much at the Mercy of Chance. Their *Error* in Bleeding, to abate this Inflammation, has been more unhappy; for that Practice has not only failed them; but it has sometimes brought in the Pox, as some of them confess. Some more of their Mistakes are often hid from themselves; and, more happily, from their Patients.

Thus having Established the right Methods for easing the Pain of making Water, from a true Theory; I proceed to draw forth a Store of proper Medicines, which may Cure this sharp Pain, whether it is occasioned from improper Methods, or as it is a Symptom of the Gonorrhœa.

Rx.

To Ease the Pain.

℞. Sal. Volatil. succin. ʒj. Sach Candie ʒij. M. F. dos. vj. Harum unam accipiat ter in die e Cyatho Tinctura Theæ, Cerevisia tepida, vel seri lactis.

℞. Crystall. mineral. ʒj. F. dos. ij. unica die Sumenda cum Haustu quorumlibet Liqueorum prædictorum.

℞. Spec. diatragacanth. frigid. ʒj. Sal. prænell. ʒij. M. F. dos. ij. similiter eodem die sumenda.

℞. Amigdal. dulc. par. viij. Decoct. Hord. ʒij. F. s. a. Emulsio, cui add. Sacchar. albi. q. s. ad gratiam, Hauriat tribus vel quatuor vicibus.

℞. Semin. iv. frigid. major. ʒj papper. alb. ʒij, amigd. dulc. N° viij. Contundantur sensim affundendo aq. petroselin. ʒijss. F. Emulsio saccharo Candie ad gratiam edulcoranda.

℞. Semin. Canabin. ʒss. amigdal. dulc. par. vi. aq. commun. ʒij. F. Emulsio qua immisceatur aq. flor Aurantiox. ʒj. et hauriat duabus vicibus.

℞.

R. Amigdalar. dulc. par. ix. aq. Saxi-
frag. ℥ij. F. s. a s. Emulso, in qua dis-
solve gum. arabic. ℥iij. M. et hauriat
tribus vel quatuor Vicibus.

R. Seri lact. ℥ss. gum. Tragacanth.
℥ij. solvatur gummi & injiciatur Mi-
stura.

R. Ag. plantagin. ℥x. Trochiscor. albor.
Rhas. ℥ss. M. et eluatur Urethra Sy-
ringe auxilio.

R. Flor. Sambuc. M. j. rad. alth.
℥ss. semin. Cydonior. ℥j. Præparent. s.
a. et decoquant. in aq. ℥jss. Utatur
Colatura.

R. Rad. Hyosciam. ℥ss. furfur. siligin.
M. ss. semin. lin. contus. ℥ij. Decoq. in
aq. Rosar. ℥ij. Frigescant cooperta, Li-
quor postea colatus injiciatur in Urethram
bis vel ter in die.

R. Hord. commun. ℥j. rad. lilior.
albor. ℥ss. fol. Malv. M. ss. semin. iv.
frigidior. major. ℥j. fl. lamii alb. pug. ij.
Præparent s. a. et decoq. igne lento in
aq. flor. Sambuc. ℥ij. ad $\frac{1}{3}$ consumptionem.
Frigida

*Frigida Cotentur, et Liqueoris colati portio
subinde per Syphonem injiciatur.*

As the fore-going Medicines appear very proper, upon the mentioned Theory; so their Efficacy is as conspicuous in the Practice, they seldom or never failing to quiet the troublesome Pain in making Water. But as I said, likewise, before, Authors imaging this Pain to proceed from an Inflammation, and that it was augmented by the Heat of the Blood, or any Means which augment it, had recourse to *Bleeding* for the better alaying the Heat and Inflammation. Now, however an Inflammation may be the Consequence of the Pain, or rather of the Stimulating that Occasions it, the Pain and its Consequences can never be allay'd any otherwise, than by destroying the Salt of the Urine, or by taking off the Acrimony of the flowing Corruption; which is in vain to expect from Bleeding, as the Success fully confirms: no Circumstance in Bleeding being Healing, and very rarely exciting a greater Quantity of Urine.

Some

Some Physicians have found that the *Pox* often ensued Bleeding, and the Reason for this is Obvious enough from the Doctrine of Bleeding anciently acknowledged, and excellently Accounted for by the great Doctrine of the Circulation.

I cannot omit the Use of Baths in this Case, but more especially for relieving the great and dangerous Suppression of Urine, which often happens in the Practice of some mentioned Medicines. For, by the Theory of Bathing, it is known, that any Person plung'd in cold Water is provoked to make Water oftner, and in a Quantity greater than Natural; the contrary whereof is the Effect of Bathing in very warm Water. But as this Suppression of Urine is, especially, caused, by a stronger Constriction of the Neck of the Bladder; whereby its Sphincter acquires a new Resistance to the Forces that expel the Urine; which Constriction is the Effect of an Inflammation, and this of the Parts being stimulated in an extraordinary Manner; and therefore the moderate Warmth of any Liquor
being

being most proper to allay such Inflammations, the Warmth of Water surrounding all the lower Parts of the Abdomen, prove the readiest and most expeditious Relief to the Sphincter of the Bladder thus inflam'd; and, consequently, the Resistance to the expelling Powers or Machines becomes less, and the Urine is easily Expelled, to the great Comfort of the Patient. The like Inflammation happening to the Urethra at the same time, and on the same Account, is an additional Strength to this hindrance of the Urine being expelled; but both Inflammations being abated with the gentle and kindly Warmth of the Water, the ill Symptom is relieved.

From hence it follows to what Degree of Warmth these Baths are to be made: As also, to how little Purpose the medicating of them is, with warm, and even with diuretical, Plants.

CHAP. III.

*How we may relieve the
binding Pain in Ere-
ction, the Inflammation
of the Nut, &c.*

THE Pain in Erection, or the
Cording of the Yard, being re-
ally a squeezing of the corroded Ure-
thra between the Cavernous Bodies:
And the Erection it self is, often,
excited by the stimulating of the
sharp Matter of a Gonorrhoea; the
Cure of this Cording must be had,
by preserving the Urethra from being
Corroded; or by suppressing the Ere-
ction, whereby the Pressure of the
Urethra will be prevented.

The first may be effected, by such
Medicines and Applications as have
been recited in the fore-going Chap-
ter: But the last is to be done, by
such Means only as can give the most
L sudden

sudden Check to the Swelling of the Yard. And if Men recollect what happens to them, in immersing themselves in *Cold Water*, a *River*, the *Sea*, and far more in a *Cold Bath*; they cannot be in any want of a ready Remedy, on such a Occasions. Cold Water being an infallible Remedy, we need not look further, since it is always at Hand; in our Parts of the World especially. A Lady of Snow, St. Francis's Mistress, is a certain Relief. However to keep up to the Rule of our Method, I shall relate some of another kind, but all tending to the same Purpose.

But before I proceed to those Forms, this is a proper Place to consider the *Inflammation of the Nut*, and *Bridle*. Both which, together with the *Ugly Opening of the Urethra*, being likewise produced by the sharp Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*, as it passes over the Parts: Especially that they occasion great Uneasiness, and may have ill Consequences attending them.

Tho' Women have no Nut, or Bridle to be affected with the sharp Running; yet the *Sphincter* of the *Vagina*,

Vagina, Clitoris, and the Lips themselves are equally affected, with this Acrimonious Matter, as the mentioned Parts. And therefore, the Method of their Cure must be the same: Which is, by such Medicines as allay the pressing Inflammation, and secure the Parts, against their being Corroded with the Sharpness of the Corruption. Both which are to be attained, by the following Medicines.

*R. Lact. tepidi aq. rosar. rubrar. ā
℥j. sacch Saturn. ʒij. M. et fove glandem et parres vicinas.*

*R. Flor. Sambuc. furfur. siligin. ā M.
j. rad. lilior. albor. ʒj. Decoq. in aq.
spermat. ranar. lact. recent. ā ℥j. Colatura
tepida adde Balsam. Saturn. ʒj. M. et
foveantur partes tumide.*

*R. Folior. Acetos. fl. Sambuc. ā M. j.
panis siligin. ʒij. M. F. lacte ebutyrato,
sed recenti, Cataplasma Glandi inflammata
applicandum.*

CHAP. IV.

Of the Cure of Chankers.

CHANKERS make so frightful Appearances on the Yard, and are often the Cause of the Pox, and an Extirpation of the Nut; that a speedy Remedy for them has been diligently search'd after. Some thinking a Shanker a certain Symptom of a Pox, have left it to be cured by the general Remedy of that Distemper: But Physicians, who have been best accustomed to the Practice of the Venereal Disease, are very sensible, that all Chankers are not Pocky; and have thought it very rash, to pursue a Salivating, or any other tedious Course for a Shanker, which required no such Method.

This Observation of Shankers of different Kinds has, not only, been Accounted for; but the Method how these Shankers may be distinguished, has been made evident; it is, likewise,

wife, manifest, that all Shankers are to be cured: Whether they are a Symptom of the Pox, or not. The next Consideration, must be; whether they are a Symptom of the Pox, where a further Cure is necessary; or if they are not, the Fears of the Pox may end with the Shanker, and People be rescued from the Trouble, and Expence, of taking unnecessary Quantities of Medicines.

Now, whether Shankers are produced, by conglutating, or dissipating, the Liquors of the Parts, on which they appear; no Method has been found sufficient to deal with them, besides such as consumed them, and made them separate from the sound Part. In this Design of Curing Shankers, no Remedy is apply'd to the destroying the Cause of them; but, like an irrecoverable Part, they are eaten out: Not without great Waste committed on that which is sound. This often is done with so great Pain, and Inflammation, that an Amputation is the last Remedy for the sharp Matter of the Gonorrhœa, and the sharper Application: Yet this is the only Method Physicians

The Cure of Shankers.

have been able to contrive for treating Shankers. *Blegny* says, That among all the Topick Remedies for restraining the Virulency of, and putting a stop to *Shankers*, *Escharoticks* are to be apply'd first; always observing, to make them more or less strong with respect to the Natural Disposition of the Affected Part, and Danger of the Distemper. That is, that the gentlest *Escharoticks* are to be apply'd to those Places that are very Delicate, or Sensible, and to new Shankers, or such as are very small. And on the other Hand, more strong and active *Escharoticks* are to be Apply'd to the more gross and less sensible Parts, and to very old, broad, and deep Shankers.

The Method of Curing Shankers by *Escharotick* Medicines is, not only, attended with Pain, and other ill Consequences; but is, likewise, long, and tedious. Often People have not their Relief after one or more Years; The *Eschar*, says *De Blegny*, being fallen off, it will be proper to continue the *Suppuratives*, if the Shankers be small, for Eight Days; and if great for Six Weeks,

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Weeks, and a Time proportionable to such as are of a middling Sort. This is the most favourable Term, in which we can hope to Cure a Shanker; and frequently they run on for Years, under the management of them by Escharoticks, with all the Consequences already mentioned. But before Physicians and Surgeons are rid of this tedious and uncertain Method, by putting a very certain, and easy one, in the Place of It, I will add some Forms of Escharotick Medicines in present Use.

Physicians finding the Medicines, they commonly Apply'd to Shankers, ineffectual in destroying them, had recourse to the sharpest that were known; even to *aq. Fortis*, and *aq. Regia* themselves. *Fallopins*, finding the great Hurt of such Applications, warns all Physicians against the Water that separates Silver from Gold, and gives Two different Forms of *aq. Fort.* One of *Marianus Barolitanus*, and another of *Joannes de Vigo*: But he recommends a Tincture of *Verdegrease* made with *Rose-water*; he, and every one since that Time, being persuaded

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suaded that no good was to be done on Shankers, without Corrosive and Escharotical Medicines.

℞. Aq. commun. q. v. Bulliat in lebeteneo. In ea dissolve Calc. viv. param, et adde Vitriol. Hungaric. q. s. ut cerulescat solutio, quam filtra pro Fotu tepide applicando.

℞. Lact. Virgin. q. v. Mercurii sublim. pauxillum. M. F. Liquor quo sapius tangantur Ulcera maligna.

℞. Axung. porcin. q. v. Ol. tartar. per deliquium q. s. ut Axungia deveniat acris, M. F. Ung. vel vice Ol. Tartar addatur Ol. Vitrioli.

℞. Mercur. precipitat. ℥j. vin sublimat. ℥ij. stent simul in vase, & vinum sublimatum accendatur, ut totum cremetur. Id cum novo vino sublimatur, ter repetatur.

℞. Mercurii precip. ℥ij. sp. vin ardent. ℥iv. ponantur ambo in Retorta & spiritus vini a Mercurio precipitato destilletur & in vas recipiens accipiat. Hunc spiritum serva. These

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These Two last Preparations of *Precipitate* are said to have their Effect with little or no Pain; but that they are very carefully to be made, or else we shall find it quite otherwise, by the Corrosive Salts of it not having been sufficiently destroyed. But as this Practice is more commonly managed by sharper Medicines, and afterwards Healed up; some Forms of these are to be added.

℞. Mercur. viv. optime purgati ℥j. quem solve in aq. Fort. ℥ij. Solutioni superfunde aq. communem, postea paulatim oleum Tartari correctum guttatim adde, & Mercurius luti instar precipitabitur, quem probe a corrosivo per aquam simplicem vindica. Hic precipitatus vocatur Luteus, ab aliquibus vero Magni Calcinati paracelsi nomine insignitur.

℞. Mercur. Lutei, vel precipitat. rub. parum. Immisceatur Ung. Basilic. s. q. et extend. super petiolas, quas Cancris vel Cariebus applicabis.

After the Shankers, or other Ulcers, have been cleansed and destroyed by

by such Methods, and the Venereal Poyson is rooted out; the Parts are to be Consolidated and Healed up, which is slowly enough performed by the common Methods. Musitanus his Balsam.

R. Aloes, Myrrha, & Croci ā 3j. F. omnium pulvis et affunde sp. vin. ardent. lbj. stent simul per duos dies; deinde per inclinationem, tantum, spiritum vini separa, & in vase optime clauso serva. Aspergatur Ulcus ter, vel quater, in die & consolidatum erit.

This Balsam must create a great deal of Pain, as he himself confesses; and therefore recommends other Ointments: As the *Ung. de Tutia*. There is not any better than the *Disiccativum rubrum*, or the *Ung. Diapompholygos*; or this of *Johan. de Vigo*.

R. Ol. Rosac. 3ij. Succ. plantagin. 3vj. Litharg. Auxi & Argenti ā 3v. Tutia 3iij Ceruss. 3ij. Plumb. usti 3j. M. et ducantur in Mortario Plumbio and Consistentiam Unguenti.

But

But Authors, while they dress with either of the fore-going Medicines, do not altogether depend upon the most painful of them, for Eradicating the Venereal Contagion; but, likewise, give inwardly store of Mercurial Medicines, to help on the Cure, and prevent ill Consequences of the Blood being sometimes affected. Now as all the different Kinds of Shankers, whereby the Blood is Affected, or not, may be known by the Theoretical Account already given; we may be fully apprized of those Shankers which require inward Administrations, and of those which may be cured by Applications alone.

From the tedious Cure of Shankers, by Escharotick Medicines, we may conclude; That Shankers do not so readily corrupt the Blood, and form the Pox, as Physicians commonly believe. For it not being the Nature of an Escharotick Medicine to destroy the Sharpness of the Gonorrhœa, which is the Cause of the Shanker, but merely to make the Shanker fall off; the Poyson of the Disease seemsto be confined altogether to the Shanker'd Part, without

without going into the Blood, especially that a thorough Cure is made of all the Venereal Symptoms, by destroying the Shankers. And therefore, as a Pox does not commonly ensue, this long and tedious Method of treating Shankers, by Medicines that cannot give any Check to the Acrimony; Shankers far less dispose Men to be Poxed, than a Gonorrhœa does. Mr. Blegny owns as much in these Words, *If we suppose in Virulent Gonorrhœas, that the Acids to which they are owing, have penetrated further into the Body than when they only cause Venereal Ulcers and Shankers, it may be inferred that Gonorrhœas are more susceptible of a Pox than Shankers are.* So that I take the Fact to be past Dispute, and Consonant to Mr. Blegny's Observation; and that for the Reason, I have now assigned, without his or any other Supposition: And indeed, his Hypothesis inclined him to follow an Opinion contrary to his own Experience; as we may learn, by reading what immediately follows the Words I have Quoted.

But

But to bid an eternal Farewel to this long, tedious, and uneasy Practice; I shall next communicate a Method, whereby Shankers are cured in a very little Time, with great Easiness, without any Pain, Inflammation, loss of Substance, and any Danger of Extirpating the Member, or any Part of it. This Medicine requires no help from other Medicines, it dissolving the Shanker, and Healing up the Part. It is not recommended on an Opinion, or Persuasion, that it will succeed; but upon its Success for Twenty Years past; and its Efficacy will as much recommend it to those that try it, as it has done to some Friends I have Communicated it to, some Years ago. The Method is short and easy, like the Medicine it self: For you are only to dress Shankers with this Ointment.

R. Hydrargyr. q. v. Terebinthin. venet. q. f. M. F. Unguent. Some envious People are now ready, after this Discovery, to object against any Information they have received. Were not Mercury, and Turpentine, say they

they, in use for Curing the Venereal Disease, before this Author's Discovery? I grant they were; but they were not put together before, for curing Shankers: And if Pain and Ease, Four Days, and Four Months, and the Cutting off the Yard, and a Security against that, make no difference in a Practice; I freely give up any Pretence I have to doing Good, by inventing a better, as well as a new Method.

The whole Value of any Medicine is its Usefulness; and if a known Medicine, by combining it with one or more Medicines, or by a new Preparation of it, is good for what it never was before; it is as much to be reputed a new Medicine, as if its Materials had been New. On this Account a new Method being invented by the new Use of known Medicines, is a far greater Addition to the Stock of Physicians, than a Number of new Materials, added to serve the Purposes of the known Methods. In short, this is as much a New Medicine, as if we had found out the Use

of

of any known Plant, which was not formerly discovered.

Physicians do great Hurt to themselves, and their Faculty; by disparaging any Method, because it is managed by known Medicines. If they would have us to understand, that their Practice is by unknown Methods, and Medicines, in such Pretences they outdo all the Quacks and Mountebanks, that ever lived; and notwithstanding the Folly of these Reflections, People are very apt to join with them in the Calumny. Indeed, not to speak of new Medicines, that either are so by new Uses, or new Materials; it is very certain, that there is not a greater Difference made in the use of the same Colours by different Limners; than there is in the Success of some Medicines, by Physicians of different Judgments.

But as the People who are best at Calumny, are likewise the greatest Boasters and Pretenders; I lay it down for a general Rule, that no Medicine is to be received for its singular Use; till it has had many Tryals in proper Circumstances; i. e. till

till it is used on a Number of People equally ill, or that it has its Effects, when no reasonable Hopes are left of a Cure by the best of other Medicines, skilfully administred.

This has been the particular Fate of Physick in all Ages; and many have pretended to cure Shankers by secret Methods, without Escharoticks, but it never was done before. And as De Blegny Paints the Custom of Quacks, and this Pretence at the same Time, I shall add his own Words, *Quacks will tell you, they will Cure the worst and most frightful Shankers in Eight or Ten Days; and if after this Time, they find that their Knavery, and Ignorance is likely to be discovered, they persuade their Patients; that their Remedies are Effectual and Certain, when the Shankers are not owing to the Pox, but their Distemper having been so Obstinate; their Recourse must be to the Cure of the Pox it self.*

Instead of making any Comparifon of this History with some of our own Times, I will add another; which, together, compleat the Character of Quackism.

Quackism. This is taken from *Marstranus*; who says, *Infirmos suadent fluxorem illum UTILEM esse, cum natura per EUM LOCUM virulentam Materiam expurgare conetur, neque cohiberi debere, quia corpus inficere potest, et pejora eveniunt mala. Hac malitiosa industria, quod illi perficere nequeunt, (STERCORIS ET SANGUINIS E-
DUCTIONE) per alios curari sub pena majoris damni infirmis prohibent.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Cure of CrySTALLINS.

THE Method of curing CrySTALLINS is manifest; if we consider they are the Effect of a Bruise, on a Part subject to a great Afflux of Humours, and likewise to a Gangrene. On which Account; the Applications must be so tempered, as to be Scyptical and Astringent; to contract the Bladders, without any Danger of
M condensing

condensing the Liquors of the Bruised Part, which may occasion a Gangrene. Or else, adstringent Applications must be so well animated with spirituous Medicines, that no Risque may be run of that Danger.

As, upon Experience, a Practice of this kind always succeeds; it is a strong Confirmation of the Theory that was established: For, by it, Crystallins are not a Symptom of a Gonorrhœa, but a genuine Effect of Coition, more especially in the Circumstances there mentioned. On the other Hand, Methods of any other kind either do not succeed, or after a very long Time. Mr. Blegny's Experience agrees perfectly with this Doctrine. Those watery Tumors, says he, being usually accompany'd with other grievous Circumstances, some Authors have considered them as Symptoms of a Pox, and sometimes taken them for the Pox it self. And therefore have endeavoured to Cure them by Directing, Purgatives, Sudorifics, and the most violent Diuretics, the Fumes of Cannaber, the Applications of Plasters and Ointments prepared with Mercury; and in a Word,

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Word, by all the general Remedies employed for the Cure of a Pox. But in this they are grossly mistaken; for those watry Tumours have no dependance upon a Pox; and it is very certain, that the general Medicines employed in the Cure of it, do not effectuate the Cure in so short a Time, as is necessary for the Cure of watry Tumours; which are always so urgent, that they come to their height in Three or Four Days; if they be not check'd by topick Remedies.

This was proper to be shewn from one of the best Books we have on these Subjects; First, That I might not appear altogether singular in an Opinion, which may seem strange to most Physicians; Then Secondly, Because they may rather embrace it, on the Authority of a Dead and Foreign Practitioner, than from any Living Author; howsoever it be supported on his Experience, and the best Reasons. But Monsieur Blegny not taking his Indications from the Nature of CrySTALLINS, but the Appearance of their Water, falls into as great tho' not so pernicious Mistakes, as some other Authors; and fancies

that the Water of the Bladders is to be carry'd off, as the Vulgar Phrase is, by Medicines that Purge upon Water; yet he still bears that Tendernefs for the Specificks of the Pox, he would have them mixed with some, he recommends for Venereal Ulcers and Shankers; and withal, that none of these ought to hinder our using proper Topicks: Which, he says, *Are so much the more necessary, that they only are so successfully employed in curing some Patients; that, without them, Internal Remedies would prove Ineffectual.* Now as these Topicks are so necessary, that all internal Medicines will prove Ineffectual in curing CrySTALLINS without them; and as he uses Purging Medicines only with a View to discharge the Water, which they cannot do; we may safely conclude that Mr. Blegny has not made a right use of his Experience, and that CrySTALLINS are cured only by Topical Medicines, without having any regard to a Gonorrhœa, a Shanker, or any other of its Symptoms.

The

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The Cryſtallin is commonly reckoned among the moſt terrible Symptoms of a Gonorrhœa, and tho' neither the Notion, nor Experience I have of its Cure, can induce me to that perſuaſion; I hope the Practice of other Authors will confirm this my Opinion, rather than overturn it. And therefore, that Means proper to Cure this Symptom may not be wanting, however different our Opinions are of its Nature, the following Methods are chiefly recommended.

Muſitanus thinks the Spirit of Tobacco the only Medicine ſufficient againſt this Evil, and thus he prepares it.

R. Tabaci foliorum viridium q. v. Infundant. vino malvatico. Tinctura utatur ſine deſtillatione.

The Cryſtallin is to be touched with this Tincture Five Times, at moſt, after it is firſt humbled with ſublimæ or precipitate Mercury. This is to be done when the Patient is lying, leaſt the Violence of the Pain, or

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more violent Operation of the Spirit, should make him drop down in Convulsions.

If this Symptom was so fatal as this Author pronounces, or was attended with such dreadful Consequences in its only Cure; it deservedly ought to be reckoned the most Terrible Symptom of the Gonorrhœa, or of the Pox it self.

But Monsieur de Blegny, and most Practitioners do not find the Cryftallin so dangerous a Symptom, or to require so violent a Remedy; tho' he is led away with greater Apprehensions of Danger than ever he observed: For he finds that *Drying* and *Discussing* Medicines are a sufficient Cure of Cryftallins, and gives Forms accordingly of *Camphe-rated Spirit of Wine* making a *Paste*, with *Bean-flower*, *Lime-water*, and *Sallarmoniack*; and even comes to *Astringent* Medicines; as *Whites of Eggs* with *Allum*, mixed with *Sympathetick Powder*.

But, as I have already observed, the *Bruise* requiring *Warm Medicines*, in order to discuss the Liquors, or to make

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make them flow, suffers very much by Indiscreet Applications of Astringent, and Drying Medicines, made for wasting the Liquor of the Crystallins; whereby a Gangrene often ensues, as should be the Case of all other considerable Bruises, treated with these, or the like Medicines. And therefore, the Applications ought rather to be with the greatest View towards the Contusion, which may carry some degree of Astringence with them, as

R. Aq. Calc. ℥iij. Spir. Vini Gallici ℥ij. M. et foveatur Pars affecta tepide quater vel quinque in Die.
R. Folior. Absynth. M. j. Flor. Chamemel. sambuc. ā M. R. Coq. in aq. Calc. ℥ij. ad $\frac{1}{3}$ Consumptionem. Colatura per expressionem facta add. Spir. Vin. ℥vj.

When no further Apprehensions remain from the Bruised Part, the former Medicines may be made more astringent, with some Roman Vitriol dissolved in them, or some *Aq. Opthalmica Sapphirina*; which will perfect the

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Cure, without any Preparation of *Mercury*, or adminiftring any sort of Inward Medicines.

Now as neither the Spirit of Tobacco, nor the moſt Powerful, and Effe-ctual of the other Medicines, can be ſaid to deſtroy the Venereal Contagi-on, while they cure Cryſtallins; I cannot ſee any good Reason to aſſert their being occaſioned by it; ſince nei-ther their Nature, nor Cure, give a-ny proof of it. And, therefore, the Proposition, that Cryſtallins are ra-ther the Effect of Coition than of Con-tagion, is plain both from Experi-ence, and Reason. No doubt they may be together, but, in that Caſe, neither of them are the Cause of one another.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Cure of the Phimosis and Periphimosis.

I Cannot subscribe to the Opinion of Authors, who affirm that the natural Uneasiness of the Foreskin to pass backwards on the Glans, is any degree of a *Phimus* or *Phimosis*: Since it may be push'd back, and reduced, without the least Danger of its strangulating. But when the Choaking of the Foreskin is the Cause of the Pain, Inflammation, Flux of Humours, and of a Gangrene, the Symptoms of a *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* very well deserve our special Care, and Consideration.

This Ineptitude of the Foreskin to cover, or uncover, the Glans, proceeds from the Thickness it acquires by Shankers on it, or the Glans: Even the Scabs of the Small-pox have been observed to produce a Thickness, and a *Phimosis* as really, as Shankers, or Crystallins,

CrySTALLINS. And therefore equal Regard must be had to the Shankers and CrySTALLINS, with the Foreskin, in curing those Symptoms.

It is true, our First Endeavour must be, to abate the Thickness of the Foreskin, in order to get at the Shankers which occasion it: But, after that, the curing the Shankers and CrySTALLINS are the only Security, against a New Thickness. How the Shankers and CrySTALLINS are to be cured, has been already considered in the Two foregoing Chapters. Now, a Phimosis, or Periphimosis, are to be managed with Medicines, that are proper to discuss the Humours, and to abate the Inflammation: Or else with Powerful Suppurating Medicines, whereby the Humours are speedily discharged. By either of these Methods the Foreskin will become pliable, and may pass backwards, or forwards, on the Glans: And with that certainty, that there will be no Occasion to have recourse to the troublesome and painful Operation of cutting the Foreskin.

These

These are the Indications that may be taken from the foregoing Theory; but, besides them, Physicians recommend other Methods; as the Use of cold Water sprinkled on the Belly, and Private Parts, while the reducing of the Foreskin is endeavoured; that is, by a Hand wet, likewise, in cold Water. Others would drain the Humour, that comes from the Foreskin, by infusing *Green Gentian-Roots*, the *Pith* of the *Way-faring-Tree*, or a *Bit* of *Sponge*, between the Glans and Foreskin. But as the Former Method can alluage the Erection of the Yard only, but cannot contribute to the Cure of, or to prevent, a Phimosis: And as the Last proceeds on a False Supposition, that the Watry Humours, congested in the Foreskin, can be drained by such Applications, the Vain Expectations of such Attempts become manifest. On the contrary the Moisture they imbibe, when these Medicines are apply'd, swells them; whereby the Parts are distended, and Pain, with a greater Afflux of Humours, are caused: So they rather increase, than abate the Symptoms.

Rx.

℞. Folior. Dulcamara M. iv. Semin
nis Lini pulverati ℥iv. Decoque in Vino
Moschato, Cretico, vel Larido Porcino
ad Cataplasmatis Consistentiam, quod ap-
plica.

℞. Rad. Bryonia alba magna, bene
nutrita, et in Taleolas secta ℔ss. Frig.
in Sartagine quousque contabescant. Co-
la, et adde Terebinthina Abietis, ℔ss.
Cera ℥ij. M. F. Unguent. viscidum.

℞. Radic. Althae, Liliorum alborum
ā ℥iij. Coq. in Aqua communi. Pisten-
tur, et trajiciantur per Setaceum; dein
adde caputum Alliorum sub Cineribus cocto-
rum ℥iij. Ol. Liliorum et Pinguedinis
Anseris et Anatis ā ℥jss. Farina Semin
Lini q. s. M. F. Cataplasma.

℞. Mucaginis Althae, Fanugraci, Fi-
cium Pinguum ā ℥iij. Olei Liliorum et
Chamamel. ā ℥j. Pingued. Anser. &
Axungia Porcina ℥ss. Terebinth. venet.
℥jss. Ammoniacci et Galbani Aceto soluto-
rum ā ℥j. Cera nova q. s. M. F. Cera-
tum instar Diachyl. magn.

℞. Rad. Alb. Lilior. albor. ā ℥j.
Folior. Malv. Mercurial. ā Mj. Coquant.
ad Mollitiem, quibus confusis adde Farina
Tritici, Hordei ā ℥jss. Butyr. recent.
pinguedin.

*pinguedin. Gallina ʒ ʒij. Ol. Chamamel.
q. s. F. Cataplasma tepide imponendum.*

Many other Forms of Fomentations, and Cataplasms, might be added; but as several, very useful in the present Case, have been already mentioned on other Occasions; I chuse to leave them to the Discretion of the Physician. Those now mentioned will either discuss the Swelling, or make it break, and run out in a *Meliceris* Humour in a reasonable time, without ever coming to the Painful Operation.

The Nature of a Phimosis in Women does not differ from that in Men; when a Venereal Cause produces them both. In the Phimosis of a Man, the Foreskin cannot be drawn back, nor the Glans uncovered. By that of a Woman all Admission into the Vagina is barr'd. The First from the Thickness of the Foreskin; the Last, from the Swelling of the Caruncles, the Angriness of its Sphincter, and other Parts at the Entry of the Vagina: Which Swellings proceed from the

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the Shankers on the Caruncles, as the Phimosis did from the Shankers on the Glans, and Foreskin. And therefore, the Cure of a Phimosis in Women, must be by allaying the Swelling with softning and emollient Applications, and curing the Shankers; as we have already shewn, in treating the Phimosis of Men.

CHAP. VII.

How we may prevent a Gonorrhœa.

AFTER the particular Account I have given, of the *Nature*, and *Cause* of a Gonorrhœa, the way it naturally goes off, and the more Direct Course that ought to be taken with it, upon which the *Design*, and *Success*, of the Cure, altogether depend; the Curiosity of some, and the Desires of others, suggest, no doubt, the want of a Method, whereby they may be preserved from a Disease, which

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which is attended with so many ill Symptoms: *Since that one Way to PROPHYLACTICAL Physick is by the Road of the CURATIVE, and that we are got a great length in PREVENTING, when we rightly understand the Methods of CURING, Diseases.*

This will be more vehemently urged, because *de Blegny*, and before him *Fallopins*, pretend to give us such a Method, tho' they have not entered so particularly into the Nature of a Gonorrhoea, as has been done in the foregoing Enquiry, and better Indications of Curing, and Preserving, ought to flow from those better Accounts.

Having, then, shewn, how far the Methods, in common Use, are subservient to the Discharge naturally made in Running off a Gonorrhoea; and that they are no ways serviceable in the Direct Cure of it: It is likewise manifest that it will be no great Difficulty to settle the Prophylactical Method, after the Direct One, drawn from the Nature of the Disease, is made known. But I will content myself, at present, to give the Methods of preventing of the mentioned Authors,
and

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and the Reasons they found their Expectations upon; which, being compared with the general Doctrine laid down in this Book, will make us judge sufficiently of the Hopes, we may form, of Success from them.

Monf. Blegny, not knowing any thing of the Attempts of the Celebrated *Fallopins*, and some other Authors, seems to boast of being the First Person, who had writ on the Subject of *Preventing*; tho' he grants, at the same time, that some in all Ages had apply'd *pretended Preservatives* before Coition, and after it. I will not take upon me to reconcile this apparent Contradiction, of People in all Ages applying Preventing Medicines, and that he is the First that writ on the Subject: A long *Tradition* being as unknown a Method, for preserving Physical Truths, as the Method of preserving us for a Gonorrhœa. And therefore, as *Fallopins* writ his Method near a Hundred Years before *de Blegny*, it is proper to give some Account of his Discoveries; then those of *de Blegny* shall be considered.

Fallopins,

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Fallopins, with great Vivacity, assures us that he will not value himself on what he has performed (in the Account he had given of the Pox) if he does not teach his Reader, how to keep company with his Mistress, and to receive no Hurt from her Favours, tho' she be infected with the French Disease. I was always of an Opinion, says he, that there were Ways of preventing Ulcers arising from the Contagion: And this his Opinion is founded on the Way he conceives the Distemper to be taken. For as this Corruption is formed by the sanious Matter that is communicated, and the Pores of the Glans imbibe; he thinks it, therefore, necessary to purge off that Corruption: But, at the same time, declares, the washing the Penis with Wine, Urine, or Fair Water, altogether insufficient, after the Matter is suck'd in. So that he thinks such a Medicine must be contrived, that will penetrate Leather, and afterward either dissipate, extract, dry away, or subdue any Matter contain'd in it.

N

Upon

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Upon these Views it was he sought after the Medicine he recommends, after a thousand Trials. But take his own Words, as well for the Way of preparing his Cloth, as his Way of using it, and its Efficacy. *And therefore, I contrived a Linnen drenched in a Medicine; which Linnen may easily enough be carried about you; since you wear such Breeches, as will hold a Wardrobe. Wash, then, or wipe the Penis with this Linnen, after Coition: Then, have a piece of Linnen ready prepared and fitted for the Glans, apply it, and let the Prepuce return to cover both. It will do well to wet it first with Urine or Spittle, if that can be conveniently done; if not, the Cloth it self will do well enough: But if you apprehend the Corruption may seize the Urethra, have a Dossil of this Linnen, and put it into the Canal. I have made the Experiment on 1100 Men, and not one of them have been infected.*

He does not only commend his prepared Linnen, but he says that if the Glans is wrapt up in any Soft Linnen, after washing, there will be little danger of being infected; and therefore he
highly

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highly recommends the covering it for 4 or 5 Hours: Especially, that this Wrapper will be found full of a sanious Matter, which is of a Pale, a Citron, or Blackish Colour, when it is taken off. This is the Preparation of the Linnen.

R. Radic. Gentian. Aristoloch. long. tenuis, rotunda, ā 3j. pulver. sandal. albor. rubeor. lign. Aloes ā ʒij. pulv. Corallor. rubeor. Spodii ex Ebore, C. Cervi usti, ā ʒss. fol. Scord. Sonchi, Beton. Scabios. Tormentil. ā M. j. ss. Scob. Guaiac. ʒij. Squam. ar. ʒij. precipitati preparat. ʒjss. Vin. malvatic. optim. potentis ℥jss. Aq. Sonch. Scabios. ℥ij. Assumitur Vinum et Aqua, et in his infunditur Scobs Guaiaci per 24 Horas: Deinde adduntur reliqua omnia, & bulliant simul ad Consumptionem Medietatis, deinde colatur Decoctum, et exprimuntur Medicamenta ista diligentissime. In hoc Decocto perturbato maceratur per Noctem Pannus Linteus purissimus, deinde siccatur in Umbra, et hoc fit tribus vicibus: Ter enim maceramus: Ter etiam siccamus. Postea paramus frustra ad proportionem

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tionem propria Glandis, et semper habentur in Marsupio, vel in cavo illius partis femoralium, quæ Bracchetta dicitur.

But as the same learned Person found occasion to change the Form in 1555; it is necessary to write that likewise.

R. Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. Gentian. Dictamn. alb. ā ʒij. Scord. Sonch. Rut. ā ʒjss. Ligni Alo. Santalor. omnium, semin. Citri ā ʒj. Rhabarbari, Tormentill. Hyperic. ā ʒss. Mithridatic. Confection. ʒij. Guaiac. limat. ʒij. Vin. malvatic. optim. Aq. Sonch. ā lbjss. Lignum prius madeat in Aqua et Vino per totum Diem: Postea bulliat ad consumptionem tertia Partis, & tunc infundantur reliqua, & simul macerentur uno Die: Postea bulliant ad Consumptionem media Partis, & colate, & exprimate: Sed observe, ut Vas in quo Medicamenta hæc bulliant, valde clausum sit: Et si hoc fieret in Balneo Maria, esset optimum; hoc facto, Linteum in hoc Decocto ponite, tribus Diebus aut duobus in illo macerandum: Postea in Umbra Loco Calido siccato, iterum

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rum madeat, iterumque siccato, tertio madeat: Desiccetur pluries, & servato ad usum. Possem hoc Medicamentum multum laudare, sed vos experiemini, vos igitur vobis ipsis Testes eritis.

He adds afterwards, that if they are fearful, and would have a stronger Medicine, or they find some Itching in the *Pudendum*; then they are to get home, and use the following Fumigation.

Rx. Pulv. ros. rubr. Absynthii, Sandal. rubr. ā ʒjss. belzuini, Camphora, Thuris, Aloes, Myrrha, ā ʒij. Cinnabar. ʒjss. precipitati ʒj. M. et F. Pulv. crassior, istoque suffimus, & impedimus ne gignantur cariosa Ulcera in Glande.

But that this or such like Powders may be apply'd with all possible Advantage, he desires that the Chaffing-dish, into which the Powders are thrown, may be covered with a Paper made in fashion of a Funnel, which may cover the Dish, and receive the

N^o 3 Member,

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Member to be smoaked at the same time.

R. Pulver. ros. rubrar. Absynth. Sardaracha rub. ā ʒij. belzuini, Camphor. Thur. Cinnaber. ā ʒij. M. F. pulv.

Monfieur Blegny being possess'd with the great Subtilty of the Venereal Matter, and of its Passage to its proper Parts, and Stations, with a more than Lightning Swiftneſs, is out of all hopes of preventing its Course, or reaching it at ſo great a diſtance, as he has placed the Seat of a Gonorrhœa; and therefore, in his Art of *preventing*, confines himſelf to ſome ſorts of Venereal Diſeaſes (rather Symptoms) that happen only on the Genital Parts; whoſe Activity he thinks may be reſtrained, by a Mixture of Groſs Humours: And therefore ſuch Diſtempers may be *prevented* by applying a *Composition* upon the Penis of Men, or to the Vagina of Women, before the Act of Coition, provided that this preſervative *Composition* be

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be conveniently extended upon the Surface of those Parts, and is effectual to obstruct the Penetration of the Corrosive Matter, or by washing and cleansing the Parts immediately after Coition, with Detersives, proper for that purpose. So that it is now manifest, that this whole Scheme consists in either washing off the Corrupted Matter, or in fapping the Pores or Interstices of the Glans, so that it hinders the penetrating the Vessels, or the Activity of the Venereal Matter. And therefore, to keep his Method in view, I will relate the Forms of Medicines proposed by him to answer these Intentions; and, afterward, consider the Reasonableness of both these Ways of preventing.

R. Gum. Ammoniac. ℥j. Dissolv. in Acet. stillatit. ℥iij, deinde cum Ceruss. ℥ss. ponantur in Mortario Aneo, saepius Pistillo agitentur ad Pastæ consistentiam; postmodum, sensim affund. Sp. Vin. ℥vj, Aq. Plantagin. ℥iv. Omnibus rite permixtis, serva ad Usam.

R.

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R. Gum. Ammoniac. subtiliss. pulverat. 3j. ponatur in Vase fictili & affund. Aq. Calc. 3ij. Aq. commun. q. s. ut Liquor Lactis Colorem acquirat. Deinde,

R. Albug. Ovor. viij. in Cochleari Plumbeo, cum Aluminis Frusto, ad Pomati Consistentiam pistentur, & Ambo deinde permisceantur, agitentur, & serventur ad Usus.

And as he gives the preference to the following Water, before the foregoing Preparations; I must not neglect it, however tedious such Relations of Prescriptions are.

R. Spermat. Ovor. (if they are not Chalazæ) Sachar. Cand. ℥ss. Aq. Rosar. & Plantagin. ā ℥ij. M. & distillentur in Balneo Maria, s. a. Serventur Aqua in Usus.

Now the Excellence of either, or of both these Methods, will easily be made appear, in considering the true

true Designs of preventing any one from being infected with a Gonorrhœa. To preserve the Glans, and Urethra, from being infected, we must either hinder the contagious Matter of a Gonorrhœa from getting in at those Parts, or we must destroy it in them. If this is not done, we never can prevent the Matter to produce a Gonorrhœa. Upon this single View, it must be acknowledged, that there is more Contrivance and Design shewn in the Method proposed by *Fallopins*, than in *That* of *de Blegny*. To drive at a Medicine to penetrate Leather, or any Membranous Part with Muscular Fibres, there either to draw out any Substance imbibed in it; or, if that cannot be done, to dry it away; or else conquer its Malignity in the Place, are very proper Designs, and could not fail of their due Effect, where proper Medicines, Applications, or Sufficient Tools are likewise contrived. *De Blegny*, on the other hand, would varnish our Genitals, and make them as insensible as the Boards

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Boards this Liquor was really contrived for. It is stupid to think, that People, who run headlong into into Dangerous Pleasures, would ever acquiesce in a Method of preserving, to the Ruin of their great Aim; or any Insuring from Danger, would answer the Loss of their Pleasure: And it must always be reckoned, that plaistering, double skinning, and much less a *Septemplex Clypeus*, can ever pass with Men of Strong Passions and Desires.

Fallopins brings us his *Centum et Mille Homines* to vouch for the Goodness of his Method of preventing. But this Linnen has either lost its Faculty, or its Use had never been discontinued; yet we find it is so much forgot, that *de Blegny* never heard of it, but thought himself the first Proposer of any such Method; though, in spite of both their Inventions, the late *Condon* has more universally prevail'd, tho' with no small Damage to the Satisfaction. The only Objection, upon point of Reason, I can bring against the
Linnen

Linnen of *Fallopine*, is, that defending the Glans with the most sufficient Preparation, cannot prevent a Gonorrhoea, whatever it may do in respect of Shankers, and the Symptoms of that Part; and a thick Tent of Cloth rammed down the Urethra, should be of little use, if we consider the small Quantity of Congion that is conveyed, and that this is a saline Substance, which soon dissolves in the Part it adheres to, and is propagated continually; besides the great Pain it must needs excite. And therefore of all the ingenious Methods he has proposed, there is one of them only that is sufficient for the great End of preserving; which is the *destroying*, or *conquering* the Venereal Matter in the Part, without any Necessity of a previous penetrating of Leather in order to get at it.

Now, as this is the real and true *Design* we must have in *preventing*, which is likewise obvious from what has been said, no Man of common Sense dare pretend that such

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such a Method is impossible: And therefore it will become every Man to be modest; when, at any time, a Method of preventing, may be recommended, upon due Experience. This is my Thought of the Matter, and I will declare my Obligations to any one, who will undeceive me of this my probable, and very probable, Opinion. What the Tendency of such a Discovery may be, among Men, already rushing on these dangerous Passions, is hard to tell; and the Case of healing their Misfortunes, and favouring their Vice, offer different Considerations to Casuists.



F I N I S.